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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,164.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
27th July	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7979		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	* CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	Victoria	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	† MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	Mooltan	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 1907.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Byer	8th Aug. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiconet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5159	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	6301	A. Forestl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Baboveich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.
* Will call at Karachi.		† Will call at Piræus	

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiletto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Success House, 95, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Aug.	8 a. m. (direct)
LHASA	3,171	Frid. 2nd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 29th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerc, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 27th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Sept. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Airey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

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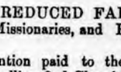

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	1st Aug.	9th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	6th "	17th "
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th "	31st "
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	E. Kori	3rd Sept.	4th Sept.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
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SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed Hickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sicelas, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
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SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC who are invited to be PRESENT at the CARNAC BUNDER on the occasion of the DEPARTURE of HIS EXCELLENCY The GOVERNOR, on the 27th Instant, are desired to be in their places by 1-15.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 25th JULY, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
24TH JULY, 1907.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 29th July, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club,

POONA, 24TH JULY, 1907.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, MacMillan Building, Hornby Road, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August, 1907, at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1907.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st August, 1907, to 14th August, 1907, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,

BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers,

BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE OF ADINTERIM DIVIDENDS.

FOR the six months ending 30th June, 1907, payable on and after the following dates at THE REGISTERED Offices of the Companies:—

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY Co., Ld.—Rs. 15 per Share, payable on and after 29th July, 1907.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY Co., Ld.—Rs. 2 per Share, payable on and after 5th August, 1907.

THE AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY Co., Ld.—Rs. 2 per Share, payable on and after 12th August, 1907.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ld.—Rs. 10 per Share, payable on and after 19th August, 1907.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, Ld.—Rs. 25 per Share, payable on and after 26th August, 1907.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Agents.

72, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE

BYCULLA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

WE beg to give notice that our firm has been formed into a LIMITED COMPANY and the Business will be carried on from the 1st AUGUST NEXT, under the Name of

MCKENZIES' SAW MILLS LIMITED,

with the

BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED,

as Agents,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE AND SONS.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES TIMOTHY POTTER, late Head Account tant, Office of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.
CHOTALAL HARLOCHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOSEPH STOUTT, late Telegraph Master, Quetta,
WILLIAM EDWARD JAMES TUOHY, late Captain, Indian Medical Service, Kamptee.
MARIA (alias IDA) COTIS, late of Bombay European Prostitute.
THOMAS HENRY STUART RIDDELL, late Lieutenant, Supply and Transport Corps, Ahmednagar.
LIONEL CLAYTON COWELL, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Jubbulpore.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT
BOMBAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY 1907.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

		Rs. a.
10 doz. Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats	each Re. 1 to	5 0
20 doz. Ladies' Motor Cap	each	0 12
15 doz. Ladies' Sola Hats	each Re. 1 to	2 0
40 doz. Ladies' Leather Belts	each Ans. 10 to	1 2
100 doz. Ladies' Cotton and Woolen Vests	each Ans. 3 to	1 0
10 doz. Ladies' Lace Collars	each Ans. 10 to	2 0
50 doz. Ladies' Umbrellas	each Re. 1-6 to	3 0
20 doz. Ladies' Silk Mittins	per pair	0 14
5000 doz. yds. Cotton Fancy and Torchon Lace	per doz. yds. Ans. 8 to	3 0
500 doz. Gents' Silk Ties	each Ans. 2 to	0 6
50 doz. French Braces	each	0 8
36 doz. Khaki Pigstickers	each Rs. 1-12 to	2 12
20 doz. Boots	each Re. 1 to	1 12
150 doz. Evening Caps	each Ans. 6 to	0 8
300 doz. Cotton and Woolen Socks	per pair Ans. 4-8 to	0 12
400 doz. Cotton and Woolen Stockings	per doz. Rs. 4 to	15 0
31 doz. Best Cawnpore Twill Shirts	per doz. Rs. 9 to	15 0

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

NEW PREMISES OF CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

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Best Quality, Style and Finish.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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	Rs. a.
Electric Power Transmission. A Practical Treatise for Practical Men. By Louis Bell, Ph. D. Illustrated	14 0
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Glossary of Technical Terms used in Architecture and the Building Trades. By Gavin James Burns, B. Sc.	8 10
Telephones: Their Construction and Fitting. A Practical Treatise on the Fitting Up and Maintenance of Telephones and the Auxiliary Apparatus. By F. C. Allsop. With 156 Illustrations	2 10
Simple Hydraulic Formula. By T. W. Stone	3 0
Spons' Mechanics' Own Book. A Manual for Handicraftsmen and Amateurs	4 8
A Text Book of Assaying for the use of those connected with Mines. By C. and J. J. Beringer. Revised by J. J. Beringer. With Diagrams and Tables	7 14
Graphical Handbook for Reinforced Concrete Design. By John Hawkesworth, C. E.	10 8
The Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes. Edited by Gardner D. Hiscox, M. E. Illustrated	10 15
Stresses in Girder and Roof Trusses for Both Dead and Live Loads by Simple Multiplication, etc. By F. R. Johnson	4 8
Elementary Manual on Applied Mechanics. By Andrew Jamieson, M. I. C. E. With Diagrams, etc.	2 10
Soils, Manures and Crops. By R. Scott Burn	1 8
Engineers' Handbook, Comprising Facts and Formulas, Principles and Practice in All Branches, of Engineering. By Prof. Henry Adams, M. I. C. E., etc.	6 9
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WANTED.—All classes of SERVANTS to Register with the above for EMPLOYMENT. ONLY those holding certificates of the highest order need apply. Good pay guaranteed to real good servant. Apply to—

J. SMITH & CO.,
QUETTA.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th December, 1907, and to be completed by 28th February 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland Do.
Tasmanian Do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each Class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Simla, by noon, on Tuesday the 3rd September 1907, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 16TH JULY, 1907.

VON LINTZGY'S SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are invested to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER, LONDON."

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, 27TH JULY,
at 9 (B. T.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF

THE Hon. SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE of the Celebrated Vocalist,

MISS GOWHER of Calcutta,

who has graciously volunteered her services for this occasion only in aid of the funds of the LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS OF THE CONCERT to be given to this CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

TICKETS Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to be obtained from Messrs. RUTTONSEE DENSO & Co., Apollo Street or from SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Carriages at 12-30 A.M.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

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IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW BIA two speed rear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Mariwan, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wine and L'quors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C." Spring PHAETON, by "Greavesor" First rate condition. Apply ANDERSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, L. C. S., Retd., begs to invite the special attention of Anglo-Indians in general and of his many friends in particular to an article printed at page 106 of "Truth" of 10th July, 1907. Mr. Henderson's friends may rely upon it that more will be heard of this article and that too with the least possible delay. Unless he is considerably mistaken a good many of his friends will spare time to express their opinion of the article in question. 2, Leinster Garden, London, W.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (some illustrated); Catalogue free on receipt of 2½ letter postage.—A DE SAILLE, 30 Rue de la Michodière, Paris.

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WANTED.—In Poona, from the 15th August, an ENGLISH NURSE, to look after infant from the month. No Eurasians need apply. Apply Box No. 977, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, a smart SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply with testimonials. Very intelligent men need apply, handsome salary care of "Bombay Gazette."

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TRIMBAK PURUSHRAM STREET, OUT OF FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No, 167 of 1905.

Kulsambibi ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Karimabibi and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from the parties to the above suit, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of July, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the fort, at Trimbak Purushram Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D, Ward No. 2368, Street Nos. 22.24, 26; and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 458, New No. 13973, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No 5538, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Trimbak Purushram Street, on the west by the property of Mancherji Dorabji Cooper, on the north by the property of Mancherji Dorabji Cooper and on the south by the property of Shivaji Ratansey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Nowroji Hill 1st Road, near Umarkhadi, Out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Benjamin Shalom Bamnolkar, and Shalom Bapooji Bamnolker, the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Laxumibai, widow of Bhau Shivram Shinde Teli, deceased, and her son Baghoonath Bhau Shinde Teli and Shankar Bhau Shinde Teli and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May 1901, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property on THURSDAY the 1st day of August, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS,

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari underground rent with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying and being in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in Nowroji Hill, 1st Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 48 feet in length and 7½ feet in breadth and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward B No. 3904 and Street No. 66 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Nowroji Hill, 1st Street; West, by the property of Thacker Jairam Bhanji; towards the North by the property of Manick Waman Koli, and towards the South by the property of Manick Govind Koli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

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BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1907.

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(*Same composer as Choristers' Waltz.*)
I want Molly and she wants me.
It's Part of a P'liceman's Duty.
Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
Hallo little Girl, who are you?
My Irish Molly O.
Rainbow.
In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
Teasing.
I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
If the World were ruled by Girls.
Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day.
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.

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BY
T. W. HANSHEW,
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We have the greatest pleasure in introducing to our readers this delightful story—which is in reality a brisk and sparkling comedy—in that we anticipate with unusual confidence their favourable verdict. We use the term comedy in the best sense, by no means implying farce or burlesque. Narrated throughout in light and attractive style, and spontaneous one. The interest centres in the advent and adventures of Lilac Melrose, an American heiress as unconventional as she is beautiful. She has been entrusted by her dying father as a ward in the guardianship of Tom Beltran—old in friendship but not in years, and—a bachelor. At the time the story opens, Beltran has become somewhat of a recluse, and the reader can imagine with what mixed feelings he contemplates the invasion of his masculine menage by a girl from the prairies. When Lilac arrives, however, she disarms all criticism by her fascinating personality, her perfect aplomb, her wealth of accomplishments and her contempt for the conveniences.

Complications begin with the entry on the scene of Sir Harold Wayve, a typical man about town. Hearing that Lilac is an heiress, Sir Harold decides to cultivate her acquaintance, notwithstanding Beltran's tacit opposition. Beltran in the absence of his sister, Lady Hammerton, is driven to distraction by the perplexities of the situation. He endeavours to evade Mrs. Grundy by escorting Lilac to Richmond; and there, meeting her every day, he spends an idyllic holiday in her company, chaperoned only by the romantic erstwhile maid-of-all-work, Felicity Maud. Nemesis overtakes them, however, in the guise of Sir Harold Wayve and his lady friend, Mrs. Clayton-Conway, who encounter guardian and ward on the river.

It would be manifestly unfair to lift the curtain further on this sprightly and piquant comedy. The characters are all strongly individual and vividly portrayed. The lovable Lilac herself, the manly and courteous Beltran, the matronly Lady Hammerton, the worldly-wise Wayve and Mrs. Clayton-Conway (of the Smart Set) will all be found to be real and convincing personalities, each playing their part to the entire satisfaction of the onlooker. With this brief foreword we leave the author to unfold his story, confident that the reader will continue to the end, and then either lay aside the instalments for reperusal, or, like Oliver Twist, call for more.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, SHA N ROTUM ANANDJI of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, do hereby give notice to the public and all persons whom it may concern that my son DWARKADAS alias BAWOBHAI or BAWABHAI or BAWDA, is a minor under the age of 18 years and that all persons entering into any dealings of whatever kind or nature soever will do so at their risk and peril; and they are hereby warned against entering into any such dealings with the said Dwarkadas Narotum on any account or pretext whatsoever. Dated this 26th day of July, 1907.

નરોતમ આણંદજી,
i. e., NABOTUM ANANDJI.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH GULAM HOSEIN NOORBHAI KHOKAWALA, of Bombay, Bora Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Southern side of a passage called Ghellabhai Doolubhdas Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, at or in the Race course, containing by admeasurement 3790 square feet or 5 2/9 Kathees or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 207, and in the Books of the said Ghellabhai Doolubhdas under Nos. 16-17, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 3876 (2) Street No. 63A, Mahomedan Street, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bora Essufally Sullemanji, on or towards the West by the property of Bora Noorbhai Jafferji, on or towards the North by the said Ghellabhai Doolubhdas Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Shunker Ballaram, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1907.

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25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
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35	31 5	62 6	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The thirtieth annual Report, dealing with the year 1906-07 of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been issued. The Report states :—

During the season under review there has been an increase of 31 in the adult companies, and of 25 in the Cadet companies, leaving the Corps with a net gain of 56.

This satisfactory increase, especially that in the adult companies, is due in large measure to the good work done in the way of recruiting by the N. C. Officers and men and as there are still, in most of the companies, vacancies for the right class of men, it is hoped that by the cordial assistance of all ranks the strength of the Corps will be still further increased during the coming season.

It is with regret that the Commanding Officer has to report a slight falling off in the number of marksmen and the figure of merit, but this is not surprising when it is considered that for four years the Corps has had to use ranges whenever and wherever obtainable and there is but little hope of any great improvement until the Corps has a range of its own.

The Corps also labours under a very great disadvantage in that, owing to its having no range of its own available for practice shooting, the members are practically precluded from taking part in the different competitions which take place throughout the year, but it is hoped that before another season is completed this great drawback to efficiency may be removed.

The Commanding Officer has again to thank the Officers Commanding 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the 109th and the 113th Infantry for their courtesy in kindly allowing the use of their Rifle Ranges whenever available.

The number of extra efficients this year is 506 against 515 last year, while the number of marksmen this year is 88, a decrease of 42 compared with last year.

The Annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps took place on the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Ghat Kopar from the 18th to the 24th March, and from 10th to 16th April 1907. The Meeting was a great success, being well attended and resulted in some very good shooting.

"D" or Captain P. W. Cresswell's Company entered 3 teams for the Telegraph Officers' Shield open to teams of Telegraphists throughout India and Burma. The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in congratulating the team which won the shield and gold badges, and Corporal Sell and Volunteer G. Lawrence, who also won the silver and bronze medals for the 2nd and 3rd best scores made in the competition with scores of 80 each out of a possible of 84 points.

The team was composed as follows :—Corpl. Sell 80 ; Sergt. Shepherd 77 ; Sergt. Netscher77 ; Corpl. Menezes 77 ; Vol. Blaker 73.

The Corps despatched an ambulance team to Jubbulpore in March 1907 from "D" or Captain P. W. Cresswell's Company to take part in the competition in the ambulance work for the St. John Ambulance Association Challenge Shield presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and open to all Volunteer Corps in India (excluding Railway Corps). The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in congratulating the team on their success in getting second place for the Shield. The team was composed as follows :—Lce.-Corpl. C. H. Cook ; Volunteers G. Cress, C. Johnson, H. Fewkes and T. Ballantyne.

This season the practice of holding company parades in the evening was discontinued and Battalion parades were substituted, and this change proved most successful and enabled a greater uniformity in work to be attained throughout the Battalion. To enable even greater benefit to be obtained from these parades during the ensuing season, the Commandant hopes that all Officers and N. C. Officers will make a point of attending every possible parade and of making themselves fully conversant with their duties as Company or Section Commanders, and with this object the particular exercises in which the Battalion is to be practised will whenever possible be announced beforehand.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Honourable A. Hill Trevor to be Captain, vice Phillips, transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 23rd October.

J. G. Berrie, Esquire, to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment, dated 29th November 1906.

Major R. W. L. Dunlop, to be Lieut-Colonel, Commandant, vice Nicholson, resigned, dated 10th November 1906.

Lieut. Gray Rigge, to be Captain, vice Kenyon, resigned, dated 24th November 1905.

2nd Lieut. P. W. Cresswell to be Captain, vice Snell, deceased, dated 26th December 1905.

2nd Lieut. T. H. Potts, to be Lieut., vice Rigge, promoted, dated 24th November 1905.

TRANSFERS.

Lieut. H. R. Rylands was transferred to 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, dated 20th July 1906.

Captain G. A. Philips was transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 23rd October 1906.

Lieut. G. T. W. Oliver was transferred to 2nd (Presy.) Bn., Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, from 1st April 1906, dated 2nd January 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following Officers have resigned their Commissions from the date shown against their names:—Lieut. H. C. Roe, 15th June 1906, Lieut. F. E. Hardcastle, 6th July 1906, Captain B. H. Hewett, 8th January 1907, Captain S. E. Greaves, 27th February 1907.

Lieut-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, V. D., Commandant, resigned his Commission on 10th November 1906, having served for nearly 22 years with the Corps : his record of service is as follows :—

Enrolled in the Bombay Volunteer rifles and appointed 2nd Lieutenant on the 11th May 1885. Promoted Captain, 26th October 1896. Promoted Major, 31st January 1896, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant 10th February 1899.

Appointed A. D. C. to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, 20th March 1902.

Awarded the Delhi Darber Medal for services as A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, during the Delhi Darbar.

Awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration on the 29th April 1904.

Major-General A. A. Pearson, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Corps at Santa Cruz on the 17th October 1906. The Corps carried out the attack practice at falling plates on the B. B. and C. I. and 113th Infantry Ranges. At the conclusion of the field firing, Major-General Pearson complimented the Corps on the good turn out and physique of the members.

Major W. B. Chambers and Lce. Corpl. W. T. Sell were then presented with Long Service Medals.

On the mornings of the 16th and 17th October 1906, the Inspector-General inspected the Cadet Companies at the schools and expressed himself well pleased with their smartness.

The Annual Camp of Instruction this year was held at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907. The Camp was well attended and all ranks performed their duties smartly and efficiently, the daily average in Camp being 281. At the conclusion of the Camp, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield carried out his annual inspection of the Corps, which took the form of field firing. At the conclusion of the parade, the Brigadier-General after presenting the Long Service Medal to Or. Sergt. E. S. Lynn and the good Conduct Medal to Sergt.-Major G. Rose addressed the Battalion and congratulated the Corps on the very creditable manner in which the advance had been carried out and fire discipline maintained. The General specially complimented the section commanders on the way in which they had handled their section and the men on the absence of talking and the manner in which they had invariably at once concentrated the fire at the named object.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 27.

I.—The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice this afternoon the 27th instant from 4 p.m. (weather permitting.)

II.—There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 30th instant from 6 p. m.

HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 27.

136 Detail for week ending Saturday the 3rd proximo :—
Monday the 29th.—"M" Coy. Parade on Company parade ground at 4 p. m.
II.—"K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Tuesday the 30th.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p. m, on Coy. parade ground.
II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 4 45 p m on company parade ground
III—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m
Wednesday the 31 t—"H" Coy Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground
Thursday the 1st Proximo—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m
II.—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground
III.—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground
Friday the 2nd Proximo "K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground
Subject for all Companies during the ensuing week, sections 1 to 44 Infantry Training 1903, with Arms
137—Annual Report Copies of the Annual Report for 1906.07, have now been received from the Press and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The current Bombay *Government Gazette* publishes details of the new Bombay Port Trust Four per cent. Debenture Loan, 1907, of 44 lakhs.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 44 lakhs. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest tenderers and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance, 95 per cent, on or before 31st January 1908. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1908.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 13th August, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen. Under clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue 'prior' to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W J Bythell, RE, B
Capt W R Izat, R E, B
Capt W F Mathews, RE, B
Lieut O St J Lynch, RE, B
Mr H C A Conybeare, B Cov
Mr A T Holme, B Cov
Mr B W Wahl, B Cov
Mr M S D Butten, B Cov
Mr H E Pigott, B
Mr J B Mackenzie, B
Mr D N Mallik, B
Mr C E Ross, B
Mr E G Foy, B
Miss A MacGibbon, B
Major J Jackson, IMS, Bo
Lieut-Col J P Barry, IMS, Bo
Lieut-Col F J Anderson, RE, commandant, 2nd Q O Sappers and Miners
Major R W A Denne, 79 Carnatic Inf
Major E F Rainey, 72 Punjabis
Capt W H Chaldecott, RE
Capt C W Justice, A S C, attached S and T Corps
Lieut J D Campbell, R E
Lieut F L Dyer, 93 Burma Inf
Lieut P E Prince, R E
Engineer A Bonny, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J Byrne, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr E G F Abraham, B Cov 1 mo M C
Mr F F R Walter, B, 4 mo M C
Mr P A Sandilands, B, 2 mo M C
Mr W A McKenna, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C H M Horne, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W Leys, M Cov, special leave commuted into furl on MC, and extended 6 mo
Mr M R Kharegat, M, 5 mo furl
Mr E Sands, Bo, 6mo furl
Mr F E Coningham, M, 2 mo furl
Mr J Moore, M special lve. commuted into furl on MC, and Extended 3 mo
Major J B Smith, IMS, Bo, 3 days' furl
Capt MR Pocock, 28 Punjabis, 1 mo M C
Capt C H Barber, I M S, 2 mo M C
Lieut W R T Norton, 101 Grenadiers, 6 mo M C
Lieut M E Sinclair, 99 Inf, to 22-8-07, on private affairs
Lieut A H McCleverty, 2 Rajpoots, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H T Pease, C I E, I C V D, B
Major J M Burn, R E, B
Capt J Frizelle, B
Mr J Byrne, Cov B
Mr E H Ashworth, B Cov
Mr P J Fagan, B Cov
Mr F M Luce, B Cov
Major J B Smith, IMS, Bo
Major A G B Lang, 1 Goorkha R
Capt G B Sarel, 11 Lancers
Capt G Newcome, 130 Baloochis
Capt A F S Hill, R E
Capt H B D Baird, 12 Cav
Capt T M Nicholson, S and T Corps
Capt F J Naylor, I O D
Lieut W A Garstin, 2-10 Goorkha R
Lieut W B Roberts, 101 Grenadiers
Lieut C A Godson, IMS
Lieut D Copus, I O D
Lieut C L Cobban, 43 Erinpura R

DIVINE SERVICE.

7TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 28TH JULY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
9-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—201, 202 and 203.
5-30 p m—Childrens' Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—214, 164, and 19.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
3-30 p m—S. School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
Matins—H O—529, 533 and 180.
Evensong—Ps 264, 175, and 193.
Vespers—E. S.—626, 945 and 31.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3 a m—Holy Eucharist.
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-33 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—65
Hymns—132, 13 and 293.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Mourning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Cumercarry	7-45	6-30
Church of the Holy Name	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35	7 o'cloc
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victorias, Mahim	7-30	5-30
Ss. Francis of Assisi, Dadar	7 30	.....
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-45, 6-30	

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Mr. T. Wright.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Mr Clark
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Apollo Bunder.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

Florilina—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet delicacy of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 32 Farringdon Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer King George, 2,479 tons, Captain J Barnett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez in ballast

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain J Clingan sailed yesterday for Pondecherry in ballast.

THE steamer Kt Errant, 4,778 tons Captain J Kindall will sail to-day for Antwarp via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lioga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer St. Bride, 2,247 tons, Captain W R Nicoll, arrived in harbour yesterday from Banjuway &c. with a cargo of sugar.

THE S C Italiana steamer Barbarigo, 2,831 tons Captain A Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Venice with a general cargo.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer F Ferdenand, 3,843 tons, Captain Matsovich, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kobe with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers the list of which appeared in yesterday's issue.

The Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 25th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

THE Port Officer in Bombay has received the following telegram from the Port Officer Tuticorin "cargo boat sunk in six fathoms. Light House North 86 West. Time distance 2 3/11 miles. Shows bow three feet above water. May drift northwards."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 26.

Baron Fairlie	2232	Farfor	K Nixon & Co
Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	S C Italiana
Bhundara	2215	Brocq	M M & Co
Baron Cawdor		Gandey	G G Tejpal Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	Fullerton	K Nixon & Co
Bulysses	2958	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	P & O Co
Courtaud	760	Ebrahim	M Co & 17-7 B'y S N Co
Dwarka	750	Hirst	M M & Co
Ellora	1491	Cacklio	M M & Co
Helios	880	Knudsen	F F Campbell & Co
Hansra		Thomson	M M & Co
Ipswich	513	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Ismaila	3361	Ross	M M & Co
King George	9479	Barnett	
Mangalore	3522	Powell	P & O Co
Malta	3900	Peters	P & O Co
Nizam	3041	McLennan	T Morrison & Co
Oriental	3055	Tocque	P & O Co
Persia	4198	Haughton

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July 25.*] [BOMBAY, *July 26.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 3/8		3/16
2½ do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	64 11/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 5/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 5/8		1/16
Do. in New York ...	63 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·16	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·43	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 29/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 30.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£36,400,000	Inc.	£4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,100,000	Dec.	£3.00,000
Other Deposits	...£46,000,000	Dec.	£2,00,000
Government Securities	£16,600,000	nug.	£ .....
Other Securities	...£30,100,000	Dec.	£8,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,500,000	Inc.	£4,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Good business.	
Futures	...Steady.	
East Indian	...Quiet	
Manchester	...Steady	
Total Sales	...10,000 bales	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500	,,
Imports	... 5,000	,,
Mid-Americans	...7·11—08	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 13/16	unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·81 —02	6·69 —02	6·60 unchgd	6·51 unchgd

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·52 +01	6·51 +01	6·50 +01	6·50 +01	6·51 unchgd

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 1,000 bales	
Do. do. last year	... 6,300	,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 3,000	,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 4,000	,,

Spot Cotton—12·10 unchgd.

Futures.—Month of July, 12·10 +05 } Advanced as the daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and to report of crop damage.
Do. do. Dec. 11·98 +09 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 3/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of August Mutilated.
Do. do. of October Mutilated.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34 New Terms—August-September—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 59½ August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchanged.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F., India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 10d.—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day. Quieter.
Prices barely maintained.
Madras Prinie 1d. to 1½ higher.
Bombay Prinie 1d. to 1½ higher.
Total sold 7,96,000.
Sheep skin- sale opened to-day.
Fair demand at last rates.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
8 Boxes Gold Bullion	5,14,560	London	Oriental	National Bank
1 Case Sovs....	60,000	do	do	Cox and Co
1 Box Gold Bullion	60,000	do	do	Yokohama Bank
73 Bars Silver ..	1,62,016	Adelaide	Socotra	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs....	1,057	Ab..s	Bulimba	S Hasam
2 Packages Sovs.	13,800	Jeddah	Mokhtari	Sundry Natives.
Gold Coins...	3,37/			
Rupees	1,000			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [25TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...	4 per cent. from	25th April.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent. „	25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....	4 per cent. „	4th July.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent. „	9th July.

Money :—
The Money Market is easy. Banks might borrow moderately at 3 per cent per annum for three months fixed.

Exchange :—
The Market has been very quiet to-day, but owing to the advance in the London Discount rates Banks have not been very anxious for bills unless at full rates. A few credits may have been placed for the mail at 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight but generally nothing better than 1s. 4 9/32d. can be done. There has been a small enquiry for wire at 1s. 4 1/32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. Far Eastern rates are firm. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	164
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	224

Government Paper :— (1908)
There has not been much business passing in the Bazaar to-day and considering the easy money market that prevails, coupled with the prospect of a satisfactory monsoon it is difficult to say why the rates for Government Paper should rule so low. A few small transactions have been reported but on the whole sellers have predominated and at the close quotations are practically 1/16 lower. Ready Paper opened at 96⅞ and the settlement at 96 11/16 but, with little done, the market closes quiet as under. Calcutta advices report a small business there, with quotations steady at 96⅞ for a month's delivery.

Cash	Rs.	96·11
1st Settlement	„	96·10
2nd Settlement	„	96·8

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Thurday closed 1/16 down at 31 5/8 for cash and for two months' delivery the New York quotation being 1/8 lower at 63 3/4. Here the market has been active, an advance of 5/16 being established to-day, ready and forward rates closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	82	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	82	3	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	80	2	0

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent,
Bank of Bombay do. 4th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 4th July	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th June	5	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,41,03,350	.....
Other Deposits	.....	60,46,786
Sundries	.....	1,15,157
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	11,87,375	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	32,732
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	16,37,040
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	17,60,398	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,87,900	.....
Bullion	30	.....
Balance with other Banks...	40,702	.....
Sundries	.....	96,884
Cash.....	54,43,826	.....

council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 60 lakhs were offered, of which amount 49·40 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 10·60 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers at this rate receiving 16·05 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 95·10 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week,	23.274	9,024	+ 14.250
Receipts from 1st October to 11th July,	2,983,921	2,499,788	+ 484,633
Shipments for the week,			
Europe	15,895	5,884	+ 10,011
China			
Japan	17,883	26.358	— 8,475
Coast Ports			
Total ...	33,778	32,242	+ 1.536
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 18th July,			
Europe	1,105,332	878,347	+ 226,935
China	40,180	23.263	+ 16,917
Japan	588,032	385,921	+ 202,112
Coast Ports ...	61,532	25,098	+ 33,434
Total ...	1,795,077	1,312,619	+ 482,448
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	11,903	3.525	+ 8,378
China			
Japan	100	341	— 241
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1907 —17,661 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 18th May, 1907—19,031 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	187	356.557	439,123
Central India ...	1,683	134.031	141,755
Barsee and Nugger ...	802	249.029	147,482
Berars...	120	467.727	494,140
Central Provinces ...	29	308,985	357,869
Total Comras...	2.821	1,516,309	1.530,374
Dhollera	8.172	336.115	188,053
Broach		278.823	210,942
Compta and Dharwar.	2.712	175.183	86,413
Westerns	359	14.137	23,918
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1.287	508.141	303,545
Bengals, Rajputana...	7.709	115.855	43,503
Sind	100	14.542	30,629
Persian		2.637	2,068
American		19.384	16,954
Egyptian		0.252	1.591
Other Sorts	184	1.487	3,795
Totals...	23.274	2.983.921	2,499,788

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market was quiet during the early part of the week and has gone easier since reports were received here of good rains having fallen in Guzerat and Northern India where prospects are now improving.
Exporters are reported to have done a little business in new crop and they have bought ready cotton to a limited extent.
Local mills having laid in fair Stocks are now buying cautiously.

We give below a comparative statement of prices in Home markets, from telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·17	7·11	—06
Futures, July-Aug.	6·79	6·81	+02
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·51	6·54	+03
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	12·95	13·10	+15
Futures, July...	11·70	12·10	+40
Do. Dec...	11·76	11·98	+22
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	12 13/16	12 3/4	—1/16
Futures, Aug. ...	12·63	not recd.	
Do. Oct...	12·03	...	

The total stock in all hands is 597,020 bales of which 78,953 are sold and are awaiting weighment, while the remaining 518,076 bales are unsold.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274	Ready.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti ...	226	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon.	218	„
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	204	„
Fine „ Amraoti... ...	203	„
Fine „ Muttia	189	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish...	193	„
Fine „ Bengals ...	188	„
Good Westerns ...	231	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	248	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	260 1/2	March 08
Fine „ „ ... „	274/5	„
„ „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	238	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum ... „	229	„
„ „ Khangaum, Akola „	220	„
„ „ Wardha Hinghanghat ... „	240	„
„ „ Khandesh ... „	213	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	203	„
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish „	202/3	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... „	185.0	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	...	4,000

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·62 +01	6·69 unchgd.	6·60 unchgd.	6·54 unchgd.	6·52 unchgd.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·51 unchgd.	6·51 +01	6·51 +01	6·52 +01

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday 25th :—

Wheat	45,316	cwts
Linseed	17,521	„
Rapeseed	34,084	„
Gingellyseed	1,342	„
Poppyseed	8,219	„
Groundnuts	1,377	„
Castorseed	27,401	„
Rice..	65,281	„
Myrabollams	1,993	„
Cottonseed	12,141	„
Mowraseed	128,063	„
Gram	48,934	„
Joowar...	17,550	„
Maize	nil	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market remained quiet during the week. Sellers are more disposed to part with their holdings owing to good distribution of rains in up-country. We quote :—

Ready... ...	Rs. 7	13	0 B. T. sew
Forward ...	„ 8	4	3 R. T. September

RAPESEED.—A strong demand was experienced during the early part of the week, and since then the tone is quiet and prices eased 2 annas per cwt. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs. 9	6	0 R. T.
„ ...	„ 9	3	0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat... ...	„ 10	5	0 B. T.

New Crop, Brown Delhi, April-May, after advancing to Rs. 8-1-0 has declined to Rs. 7-13-6, at which price there are anxious sellers but buyers are holding off.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week. We quote :—

Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED remained steady,

... Rs. 21 0 0

MOWRASEED.—This has been quiet with a small enquiry.

Rs. 6 9 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The new crop business has not yet started, but dealers are enquiring for quotations to get orders to sell from up-country.

WHEAT.—Prices during the week have declined quite 4 to 5 annas owing to good rains.

Delhi ...	... Rs. 5	4	3 Aug.-Sept.
„	... „ 5	0	3 April-May 1908

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet but steady. The difference between the Manchester market and Bombay market in Nainsookhs and Mulls is 6 to 8 per cent. Satisfactory reports are to hand this week from the Central India regarding the rainfall.

GREY GOODS.—Our market is steady with some advance in prices for a few Standards. Rainfall in Northern and Central India is still deficient and far below the average and is causing anxiety Fresh business, owing to the high prices ruling in the Home markets and the poor demand from the consuming markets, is difficult to put through.

WHITE FANCIES, PRINTS, AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues dull and prices remain the same. There is very little demand at present.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues the same as before. There is no demand in the Bazar, although prices at Home are very firm. A small business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull at present with no business doing. Prices, however, are steady. The Bombay Presidency is having on the whole a good rainfall. Gujarat and Kathiawar are still in want of more rain, but it is expected these parts will soon have it.

DHOOTIS.—The market continues dull. Demand will spring up after receiving satisfactory reports of the rains in the districts. Home prices are very firm and on account of this no business is doing.

METALS.

COPPER.—Has been further weakened during the week owing to a drop in sterling rates at Home. Some sales have been made on basis of £106 to arrive Rupee prices are barely maintained and the small stocks have only tended to prevent a rapid fall.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also been easier both in Rupee prices and sterling rates. English metal has been sold to arrive at £80.

COALS.

We have a stronger market to report in the past week with little business doing, as buyers will not pay sellers' rates. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	Per ton.
Devison's West Hartley ...	18	0	0	„
Yorkshire	17	8	0	„
Watson's Hartley	17	0	0	„
Desherghur Bengal	14	8	0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur	14	4	0	„
Seebpur Bengal	14	4	0	„
Jardine	14	0	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	14	0	0	„
Shaw's Standard	13	4	0	„
Balliari	13	4	0	„
Ranceegunj Toposi	13	4	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The quotations for different Brands are as under :—

Burmah Bulk (loose) ...	... Rs.	2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
„ „ in tins...	... Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Rising sun (loose)	... Rs.	3 3 0 per 8 gallons.
„ „ in tins.	Rs.	3 13 0 per pair.
Silver Light 150°	... Rs.	5 2 0 per case.
Anchor brand	... „	4 8 0 per cas

SHARES.

The market is steady and reports of good rain has assisted in keeping the rates steady. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1380. Bank of India's have advanced to Rs. 63 X. D. Indian Specie Bank Shares have changed hands at Rs. 5 Premium per share. In Press Companies Hingolees are reported to have changed hands at 186½, Indian Cotton at 145, New Berars are unchanged at 557½ and Mofussils at 625. In miscellaneous list Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 125. Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 8,600. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 975 and Delhi at Rs. 155. Port Cannings have ruled and about Rs. 480, Thackers are unchanged at Rs. 260. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275 during the week the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ldt., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 164 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 127, Bahamaukua Manganese Company, Ldt., shares have improved to Rs. 22½ premium per share. In Mill Companies Bombay United have improved to 535, Bombay Cotton to Rs. 915, Central Indias are steady at Rs. 2015, Connaughts have improved to Rs. 580, Colaba Land are quiet at Rs. 1,085 ; Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 115 ; Centuries are in demand at Rs. 1,700, Currimbhai's are steady at Rs. 1,225 ; Davids after touching Rs. 430 ; have closed at Rs. 437½ ; Empress are unchanged at Rs. 495 ; Framji Petits at Rs. 1,400. Homaw and Bullough are steady at Rs. 572½, Imperials at Rs. 265. James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 490. Jamsheds have ruled at and about Rs. 200, Kohinoors after touching Rs. 775 have improved to Rs. 785. Luxmi Cotton have jumped up to Rs. 1,470. Manekji Petits have ruled between at Rs. 3,300 and Rs. 3,330 for August delivery and have closed at the latter rate. Sassoon S. and W. Company's Shares have improved to Rs. 1015 Shaudaws to Rs. 1,290 Swadeshis to Rs. 1490. In Railway Companies Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 112, Tapti Valley at Rs. 452½ and Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 570. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DYER—July 5, at The Hermitage, Shanklin, the wife of Capt Stewart Dyer, D. S. O., 3rd Life Guards, of a son.
GRIMSHAW—At the Barracks, Ness, co. Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Capt. C. Grimshaw, D. S. O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.
LANGLANDS—July 7, at 139 Broadway, Shanghai China, the wife of George Langlands, Chinese Imperial Arsenal, of a son.
MACLAGAN—July 6 at Armadale, Simla, the wife of E. D. Maclagan, Esq., Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRAY—BOYS—July 4, at the Parish Church, Fordingbridge Robert Napier Bray, captain, the Duke of Wellington's Regt., son of the late Major Gen. George Bray, to Ruth Ellinor Boys, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Boys, Vicar of Fordingbridge.
DE LA POER—BEST—July 2, at the Oratory, Brompton, J. W. Rivallon de la Poer, 1st Leinster Regt., to Muriel Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late Hon R. H. Best, Grenadier Guards
POPHAM—ROBERTS—June 18, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, Capt. Robert Stewart Popham, D. S. O., the Sherwood Foresters, to Mildred Mary Stewart, daughter of the late Major Arthur J. Roberts, the 44th (the Essex) Regt.
SYMONS—TRENCH—July 4, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Capt. Francis Stanhope Symons, to Mary Ellinor, daughter of Rev. W. R. Trench, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Kendal, Westmorland.
WYNNE—CECIL—July 2, at St. Mary's, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, Arthur Algernon Warren Wynne, son of the late Brevet Major Warren R. C. Wynne, R. E., to Effie Gwendoline Cecil, daughter of Burleigh Cecil.

DEATHS.

CROSSE—July 3, at Southport, Robert Legh Crosse, formerly captain 52nd Light Inf., aged 65.
EVANS—July 2, at Ashdon, Cantelupe Road, Bexhill, Beata Helen, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Hunter Evans, late Somerset Light Inf.
JORDAN—July 8, at New Lodge, Hyde Park, Charles Jordan, L. S. O., F. R. H. S., Superintendent of Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and Kensington Gardens aged 62.
KELLY—June 29, at 13 Mellifont Avenue, Kinstown, co. Dublin, Lieut.-Col. James Bennett Kelly, R. A. M. C., retired, and formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
LEWES—July, 8 at The Pines, Camberley, Eleonore Sutton, dearly loved wife of Major-General H. C. Lewes, Royal Artillery.
NORTH—July 5, at 37 Linden Gardens, Bayswater, Edith Agnes North, daughter of the late Major-Gen. North.
WALPOLE—July 7, at Hartfield Grove, Sussex, Sir Spencer Walpole, K. C. B., aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—July 22 at Hawkesdale, the wife of J. Campbell, I. C. S., of twins, son and daughter.
CASEY—July 16, at Abbottabad, the wife of S. Sergeant C. O'C. Casey, M. W. S., of a daughter.
ROSS.—July 9, at Lucheloor, Cork, the wife of Captain H. Ross, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MITCHEL—July 18 at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, of the Rev. Mother St. Stanislaus nee Mitchel, for many years Superioress of the Mussoorie Convent.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-27m., 1-8a.; Low water, 6-20m. ; 7-18a.
Departure of H. E. Lord Lamington per mail steamer, Carnac Bunder, 1-30 p.m.
Cricket matches : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Wilson's College and St. Xavier's College, respectively.
Harwood Association Football League. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scot's A. Team vs. Royal Scot's B Team.
Concert by Miss Gowher in aid of the funds of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Town Hall, 9-39 p.m.
Music at Green's, 7 to 8 and 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 1-18m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-6m., 8-4a.
Music at Green's, 7 to 8 and 9 to 11 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 29.—Music at Green's, 7 to 8 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m., Sun sets, 7h. 16m., High water, 2 8m., 2-33a., Low water, 7-51m., 8-51a.
Tuesday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Harwood Association Football League Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A. Music at Green's, 7 to 8 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 11m., Sun sets, 7h. 15m., High water, 3-0m. 3-18a., Low water, 8-38m., 9-40a
Wednesday, July 31.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m., Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery. Music at Green's 7 to 9 p m. Sun Rises, 6h 15m., Sun Sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 3-56 m., 4-5a. Low water, 9-30m., 10-32a.
Thursday, August 1.—Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. vs. Customs. Music at Green's 7 to 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m., High water, 4-59m., 4-54a., Lowwater, 10-30m., 11-28a.
Friday, August 2.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Scot's A. Team. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 6-14m., 5-48a.; Low water, 11-51m.

ROBBING THE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, Registrar of the Bombay University, has reported to the Police that some person or persons effected an entrance into the University office some time during the night of the 25th instant and stole from the two drawers of the office desk Rs. 65 in cash.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. *Reichstag*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Monday, the 29th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Thursday evening fishing boat No. 3170 belonging to one Bapu Haba, a fisherman of Sewree, capsized in the Bombay harbour, between Butcher's Island and the Elephanta, owing to the strong wind blowing at the time. The crew, four in number, swam ashore but the boat has not been recovered.

SIR JEHANGIR COWASJEE'S RECENT DONATION.—Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, a few days ago, placed a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of Lord Lamington for charity at His Excellency's discretion. It is reported that Lord Lamington has distributed the amount as follows:—Rs. 90,000 to the funds of the proposed Museum in Bombay ; Rs. 5,000 to the Cama Hospital fund ; Rs. 2,500 to the Adams Wylie Hospital fund ; and Rs. 2,500 to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital fund, making a total of one lakh of rupees.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day, from 7 to 8 p.m. :—

March ...	Heil Europa ... For you Blon
Overture ...	Le Diadems ... A Hermann
Waltz ...	Auf Glatten Flutten ... Starke
Descriptive Patrol ...	The Phanton Brigade ... Myddleton

8-30 to 10-30 p. m.

March ...	The Last Stand ... Myddleton
Selection ...	The Belle of New York ... Kerr
Waltz ...	Liebestraume ... Dom-Kru
Sketch ...	The Darkies' Jubilee ... Turner
Reverie ...	The Shepherd's Evensong ... Brockett
Fantasia ...	The Walter Melon Patch ... Bidgood
Waltz ...	From Sea ... Chatau
Cake Walk ...	Nelson Spruce ... Thurbau

The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-morrow from 7 to 8 p. m.

March ...	Stars and Stripes ... Souza
Overture ...	La dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
Waltz ...	Wien, Weibund Gesay ... Strauss
Characteristic Piece ...	In the Chapel ... Eilenberg

8 to 11 p. m.

March ...	A Wounded Friend ... Myddleton
Selection ...	The Geisha ... S Jones
Waltz ...	Unsere Edelknaben ... C M Zichrer
Intermezzo ...	Old Love is never forgotten. Eilenberg
Serenade ...	An Dich ... A Caibulka
Czardas ...	No 8 ... Michiels
Waltz ...	Fesche Geister ... Ed Strauss
Cake-Walk ...	The Darkies' Dream ... Brunetti

ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDING.

Willis—Temple.

THE wedding of Captain Richard Raymond Willis, son of Mr. E. A. Willis, of Bombay, and Miss Mawde Elizabeth Temple, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Temple, of 21 St. John's Wood Road, London, took place on the 10th of July at St. Marylebone Parish Church at 2.30 p.m. The bride's dress was a soft white silk, made in Empire style, with long Court train of white satin richly embroidered in white and silver, with orange blossoms lightly strewn over it. The low-cut bodice was filled in with delicate lace to the neck, the short sleeves being finished off with the same lace. A long veil and orange blossoms with a fragrant white shower bouquet completed the bride's perfect toilette. The three bridesmaids were in pink silk chiffon relieved with white lace, their hats trimmed with pink tulle and lovely roses of varying shades, each carrying a shower bouquet of glowing red roses, tied with long pink ribbon. The bridegroom's gifts to the three attendant maidens were elegant enamel pendants on fine gold chains. Mr. E. St. C. Willis, at home on leave from his regiment in India, was his brother's bestman.

After the ceremony the numerous guests, among whom were many Bombay friends, adjourned in carriages and motor cars to Colonel Temple's residence where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends. The array of presents was a gallant one, rich in every kind of gift, useful, ornamental and artistic. One of the most curious as well as the prettiest was from a much travelled friend who had collected three dozen or more silver or gold spoons characteristic of every country he had been through. The wedding cake, of the usual picturesque order, was cut by the bride, with her husband's sword, and the guests there and then drank to the

PORTING NEWS.

HE BOMBAY HUNT.

nual General Meeting of the Bombay Hunt
at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday
uly, Mr. J. H. Symington occupied the
There were present Messrs. T. W. Birkett,
re, J. H. Symington, Alister Forbes, A.
W. L. Dunlop, H. Macnaughton, A. R.
M. Webb, J. Henderson, Gray, P. H.
M. Wilson, H. W. Meikle, E. G. Mont-
nd Captain Meyer, R.E.
ster Forbes, Honorary Secretary, read the
nvening the meeting, and the Minutes of
eneral-meeting were taken as read.
roposed by the Chairman and seconded
W. Birkett.
e report of the Committee for the season
e adopted and the accounts passed and
rried nemo-con.
proposed by Captain Meyer, R. E., and
Mr. T. D. Moore.
hanks of the Meeting be conveyed to
L. Dunlop for the able and successful
ich he has hunted the hounds during the
and this was carried with acclamation.
roposed by Mr. P. H. Savile and second-
D. M. Wilson.
following gentlemen be elected (with
their number) to form a Committee
son 1907-1908, viz :—Messrs. Cecil Gray,
ham, H. E. E. Procter, J. H. Temington,
ns, R. W. Harter, and Captain A. H.
E.
e carried nemo-con.
roposed by the Chairman and seconded
R. Burney.
pack of hounds be purchased for next
this was carried unanimously.
roposed by Mr. A. M. Webb, and second
A. E. Lord.
Committee be empowered to make all
rrangement for the purchase and ship-
the hounds. This was carried nemo-con.
losed by Mr. T. D. Moore and seconded
Birkett.
R. W. L. Dunlop be requested to
duties of Master. This was carried
tion.
posed by the Chairman and seconded
. Meikle.
lister Forbes be requested to carry on
of Honorary Secretary. This was
nously.
posed by Mr. H. Macnaughton and
Mr. D. M Wilson.
anks of Hunt be tendered to Mr. John
having acted as Honorary Veterinary
e Hunt during the past season. This
unanimously.
proposed by Mr. A. R. Burney and second-
G. Montgomerie.
hanks of this meeting be tendered to
S. Roberts for having audited the
the Hunt without remuneration. This
unanimously.
proposed by Mr. D. M Wilson and second-
M. Webb.
best thanks of the Hunt be conveyed to
Harital for again having supplied the
ounds free of charge during the past
e was carried unanimously.
posed by Mr. T. D. Moore and second-
W Birkett.
Committee be requested to consider the
increasing the size of the pack with a
ng to the number of the extra days
his was carried nemo-con.
thanks to the Chairman terminated the

DERABAD CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD JULY 23.

D AND BOLARAM vs SECUN-
RABAD GYMKHANA.

was played at Secunderabad on the
July and proved about the best
season. The Gymkhana won the
the quite good score of 215. The
replied with 191 only. In the same
innings, however, the tables were
rned and apart from Lieut Mac-
de a splendid 51 little else was done
concluding their innings with 117.
to be made by the Aurangabad and
in 2½ hours odd. This Major
Lieutenant Simpson knocked up be-
Anyhow they saved 7 wickets for

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.

innings.		Second Innings.	
b Simpson	27	c Leeh, b Fleming	11
Bell, b Simpson	41	st Bradfield, b Fleming	18
b Simpson	9	c Tregear, b Simpson	4
wing, c and b	25	c Elphinstone, b Simpson	6
b Simpson	31	c Tregear, b Simpson	0
ell c Palmer, b	2	b Tregear	51
ming, b Simp-	28	c Leeh, b Fleming	18
ot	27	b Simpson	4
Simpson	3	c Bradfield, b Simpson	6
	9	not out	5
Simpson	8	c and b Tregear	0
tras	25	Extras	16
Total	215	Total	117

ARANGABAD AND BOLARAM.

innings.		Second Innings.	
Hudson, b Fre-	1	not out	8
e Frederick, b	8	not out	67
on, run out	23	c Omsara, b Sanderson	49
b Frederick	31	b Frederick	9
e and b Dewing	9	c Omsara, b Frederick	11
Omsara b Dewing	40		
and b Dewing	9		
ewing, c and b	9		
	10	Did not bat	
b Frederick	8		
e Dewing, b	1		
	10		
ristone not out	0		
Extras	12	Extras	7
Total	191	Total	112

POONA RACES.

tra Meeting Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

For the declaration of forfeits for the
en extended to 6 p. m., Monday the

FOOTBALL.

ades' Cup Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

to in the history of the Trades
ge Football Teams has been left
match, namely the Dhanbagan
they have between them worsted
European teams in the earlier

jubilation in the Native papers

HOCKEY TOURNA-MENT.

(OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The Hockey Tournament, yesterday,
ers from B'gaum, beat the Madras
is after an excellent game by two

YEARS-OLD boy, tried at Geneva for
ed that he was an hereditary burglar.
mother have been sentenced to many
risonment for burglary and theft,
to twenty years' penal servitude for
said. He added, the *Express* cor-
ites, that he had fully made up his
e woman whose house he had entered
covered his presence or interfered with
dge ordered the boy to be examined
xperts.

GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

Sharp Criticism by an Ex-Civilian.

The following letter is published in the *Standard* of July 10 :—

SIR,—With reference to your leading article of July 2, commenting on a letter from a non-official Anglo-Indian on the cause of the present trouble in the Punjab, and in India generally, will you allow me as an ex-official to give you my views? They have not been hitherto brought to notice. From 1869 till 1894, that is to say, for twenty-five years, I was in the Bengal Civil Service, most of the time in the Punjab, and 25 years on the frontier. I believe I may say that I lived more among the natives, hot weather and cold, than any of my fellows, and I was conceited enough to think that they gave me their confidence, and spoke to me about their troubles, their undeniable troubles, as they did to but few white men. I liked them, and I believed they liked me.

Thirty-five years ago the people of the Punjab were the most lovable, easily managed people in the world. Under the blessings (I have put a small b) of British rule they have if we are to believe the papers, become a discontented, disloyal rabble. Bumble said that the true way to manage paupers was to give them everything they didn't like. Why that is what we did with those glorious old Punjabis, whose splendid courage and devotion saved the situation for us in 1857.

We gave them courts of law, which they did not trust, intricate laws which they did not understand, an ever increasing swarm of lawyers whom they loathed, oppressive departments like the Canal and Forest Departments, whose chief aim was a big balance sheet, and the result was that the manufacture of forged bonds became a trade, perjured witnesses could be hired at from 8 annas to Rs. 5 and our judicial system became a travesty. In 1873 a host of petty civil courts (Munsiffs) were created. Decrees flew about wholesale. A host of process servers spread over the land like a flock of locusts. Each process server received 10s. a month pay, but so lucrative was the post that when one of them took leave a substitute came forward readily on no pay at all. These are well-known facts. The forty per cent. usurer was in his glory.

If the Canal and Forest Departments were oppressive, the Educational Department, it must be admitted, was merely ridiculous. The money of the country gentleman, yeoman, and peasant, who did not often thirst for education, was taken in taxes to supply a gratuitous education to the son of the hated forty-per-cent. usurer. He did thirst for education, and he got it, and got it cheap. He passed examination by means of it and if he did not become a lawyer, became a petty civil judge.

To the horror of our aristocratic Punjabi landowners, small and great (they are intensely aristocratic) they found the sons of and grandsons of men who had been in the menial employ of their fathers and grandfathers put in as Hakims to judge between them and their moneylenders. The judge was the cousin, once or more times removed, of the latter. Mortgages which they held to be unjust were enforced against them and they saw their lands slipping away from them with disgust and despair. And Exeter Hall thought complacently that we were conciliating the poor, oppressed native by ousting the bloated Saxon from office and putting a native to judge his native brother. Set a dog to worry a sheep and as long as a Russian dog worries a Russian sheep or an Egyptian dog worries an Egyptian sheep it is all one. Exeter Hall.

A very great evil fell upon the Punjab about the very end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties—the rule of the secretariat. Secretariat rule, like priest rule, has always been bad rule. About the time I speak of, the secretariat, which in the early and middle seventies had been a moderate size, and had fairly well confined itself to secretarial duties, now began to increase in size. What it wanted in quality was made up in quantity." The staff of secretaries grew and multiplied. They found themselves underpaid, and raised their pay all round. They refused to eat the bread of illness, and they set themselves to dip their fingers into every direct officer's pie. They put a very bad swalled head in the early eighties, and laid the foundation for that air of self-satisfied omniscience, tempered with insolence that after this period distinguished the Punjab Secretary.

It was in the early eighties that they got hold of the local self-government idea. The Punjabis used to call it "local stuff." The idea of local self-government was not in itself at all a bad one. Properly worked, might have been an education to the people. Local self-government! It already existed, though we never made any use of it worth mentioning. What were the village Panchayats, what our whole village system and control of the Malbah, but local self-government? What a magnificent machine to make a beginning with! But as an ex-secretary once said to me, "The Punjab Government secretariat would sooner go to Hades their own way than to Heaven in any one else's!"

When local self-government emerged from the secretariat mill it was an engine of wrong calculated to make devils laugh and angels weep. Votes were given for the election of municipal councillors of the value of which the recipients had as much appreciation as old Mr. Weller's little blackamoors had of the moral pocket handkerchiefs of which they did not know the use. Votes were shamelessly bought and sold. Future municipal councillors not only bought votes, but secured the voters' voting vouchers and kept them under lock and key till the day of election. The secretariat was informed of what was going on, but "any interference would be most inadvisable." The result was that Solomon Pell, Dodson and Fogg, and Uriah Heep all became municipal councillors. Thoughtful Punjabis were filled with feelings of disgust and contempt. Balances disappeared, money was squandered, useful works were neglected, and chaos reigned. Such was the result of secretariat rule. If Dublin Castle rule is half as bad as the rule of the Punjab secretariat, God help Ireland. But this was not all. The Punjab secretariat yearned to earn its pay, and did so by active and constant meddling with the district officer. That wretched individual not only had his hands tied in the way of doing useful and just work but he was burdened with a load of clerical work which took up most of his time. Now if a district officer is to keep in touch with his people, he must be as much in the saddle as at the desk. It became impossible for him to be as much in the saddle as he should have been. He began to lose touch with the people. He has been losing it ever since. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Yes our Punjab secretariat is arrogantly self complacent, and I will say conscientiously so. But so were the Spanish Inquisitors. What evils are wrought by strictly conscientious men! When I think of the wrongs suffered and borne with such patience by our brave Punjabis under our strictly conscientious Punjab secretariat I feel inclined to say :—

God! That the worm that Thou hast made
Should thus his fellow worm invade;
Think deeds like this good service done,
And deem Thine eye looks smiting on."

So from year to year matters have been getting worse and worse, until we seem almost to have alienated from us the affectionate trust in our district officers, our best district officers, the Punjabis once undoubtedly had.

Can we prevent the evil that is coming upon us? Yes. Send two-thirds of our secretariat back to useful work in the plains.

Do away with our oppressive balance sheet seeking departments, and place canals and forests under commissioners of divisions. Reduce clerical work, and insist on district officers being more in the saddle and less in the office, more in touch with the people. Use the old village Panchayat. Give our Punjabis Justice—real Justice a thing they have not known for thirty-five years. Give them that, and when danger threatens our Indian Empire, we shall find millions of gallant Punjabis ready to fight for their King and country and ready to follow their British officers to the death, as they have often done before. Cut down our expenses of administration by fifty per cent. (it could easily be done), give the people a cheap and simple Government, and we could do away with our infamous opium traffic with China. I think you say, Sir, that the Japanese despise the Hindoos. Which Hindoos? The sneaking Hindoo forty per cent. usurer or the cowardly Bengali? Perhaps. Not the brave Hindoo Rajpoot Dogra or Sikh of the fighting class (all Sikhs are not of the fighting class).

These warrior Hindoos remained with Davidson at the Crag Picket, and awaited and met certain death during the Umbeyla campaign. These warrior Hindoos, mingled with warrior Musaulmans marched down country in 1857 as the old 4th Punjab Inf. of the old Punjab Frontier Force, 1,000 strong, and after over fifteen pitched battles and losing thirteen officers killed and wounded, had just 107 native officers and men and three officers left when they marched back. Could pluck and devotion go further? Give me the money, and I will engage to raise an army of the Punjab warrior Hindoos who will follow British officers wherever any Japanese troops will go.

Sir, I dislike this talk of our holding the country by our bayonets. We have never held the country by our bayonetes. We have held it because in former days the people loved and trusted their officers, civil and military. They have ceased to do so, but they could be induced to do so again. Get rid of our secretariat rule, and our courts of law as at present constituted, and they will love and trust us again. What Punjabis want is justice, justice, justices I have only spoken of the Punjab. Hold the Punjab loyal and you hold India.

As for these shrieking Bengali curs, give me two regiments of the Cavalry of the old Punjab Frontier Force, three regiments of its Infantry, and a couple of mounted batteries, and you may pour all the rifles, quick-firing guns, and what you like into Bengal, and I will engage to ride through Bengal from one end to another. The Bengali is a being equally compounded of the coward, braggart, and liar. The Punjabi is a gallant fellow.—I am, yours faithfully,

C. E. GLADSTONE.
Jersey. Bengal Civil Service, Retired

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—July 6.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a probationary sub-lieutenant :—S Proyle.

WAR OFFICE, July 9.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Gen J H Wodehouse, CB, CMG, to be general officer commanding-in-chief, at Bermuda, vice Lieut-Gen sir R Macdonald, KCB, CMG, half-pay; Major D'A Legard, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, from a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, to be a brigade major, vice Major F R Lawrence, D S O, 14th King's Hussars; Capt A E W Harman, the Army Service Corps, to be a deputy assistant director of supplies, vice Major St. J W T Parker, the Army Service Corps; Capt the Hon N C Guthrie-Hardy, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Lord Plunket, K C M G, K C V O, Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand; Lieut J S Egerton, Coldstream Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut-Gen J H Wodehouse, C B, C M G Governor and Commander in Chief of Bermuda; Lieut R Verner, Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, to be aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford, K C M G, Governor of Queensland.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut E M Dorman to be lieutenant, vice H S Sewell, appointed.

1st Empress of India's Lancers.—S Howes to be second lieutenant on probation in succession to Lieut C D Horsley, appointed adjutant.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major D McKay retires on retired pay.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt W C Dumble retires on retired pay.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt L L R Sampson, from the half pay List, to be major, vice W Houghton, retired; Second Lieut E V Harrison to be lieutenant, vice J Bois seconded.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut F Gall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt W Hayes Sadler to be major, vice A E H Northcott promoted.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut J W J Aiken reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request, on view to transfer to the Indian Army.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut S D Bramley to be captain vice Brevet Major H S Tew, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt G M Herbert to be adjutant, vice Capt J Bunbury who has resigned that appointment.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Major G N Colvile, D S O, retires on retired pay Capt C C Pearson to be major, vice G N Colvile, D S O.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut K D Raymond reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request, in view to transfer to the Indian Army.

The Sherwood Foresters, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt M McGuire retires on retired pay Qrmr Sergt A Ewin to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Capt M McGuire.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut A C Oppenheim to be lieutenant vice E A Bradford promoted.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Capt C E A Milburne to be major vice J M Hewat, retires.

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt R F Bell to be major vice A G Dallas, promoted lieutenant colonel half pay.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Capt and Brevet Major A Sutherland to be major, vice A E J Cavendish, C M G promoted.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut H S Wilson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.—Second Lieut H T O Jones Vaughan to be lieutenant vice B Alexander resigned.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Conductor F H Buckland from Army Ordnance Corps to be an assistant commissary of ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Capt F Hoyo promoted.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major G L Jennings-Bramly to be lieutenant colonel.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut C J Vasey is granted the honorary rank of captain.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers Indian Army, to be major generals—Col M H S Grover, C B, p.s.c. Bengal Staff Corps; Col temporary Brig Gen H B E Watkis, deputy adjutant general. The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be substantive colonels—Lieut Col and Brevet Col E H Hadwen, an assistant adjutant general at Headquarters in India; Lieut Col and Brevet Col A Wallace assistant adjutant general, Peshawar Division; Lieut Col W D Thomson, deputy advocate general in India; Lieut Col J Eardley Wilmot, assistant adjutant general Burma Division. Major Local Lieut Col H G K Matchett attached to the Egyptian Army is granted the local rank of brigadier general during the absence from Egypt on leave of the Sirdar and Governor General of the Soudan.

ADMIRALTY, 8th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1905—Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield has been placed on the Retired List Dated 30th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Charles Gane Golding has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Dated 1st July.

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—Robert Spence Reginald William Skelton Dated 1st July.

ADMIRALTY, 9th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Freer to be Lieutenant Dated 30th June.

ADMIRALTY, 10th July.

Sub-Lieutenant Herbert William Shove has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th January 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander Edmund Edw ard Bond, D S O, has been placed on the Retired List Dated 19th April.

ADMIRALTY, 11th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1879—Lieutenant Walter John Wyndham Steward has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Lyttelton Hazlewood has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th October, 1906.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Sub and Pay master in His Majesty's Fleet:—Richard James Osborn, Dated 16th May, Maurice William Hart Dated 26th June.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL, 12th July.

3rd (Prince of Wale's) Dragoon Guards.

Major-Gen ral The Honourable Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Major-General G Sells-Schreiber, C B, deceased Dated 14th June.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL, 12th July.

Commands and Staff.

Major Disney J M Fasson, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff officer, 2nd grade, at Head-Quarters vice Major R St G Gorton, Royal Artillery Dated 1st July.

Captain Charles C M Maguire, D S O, The Devonshire Regiment, from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Major T O Marlon, The Northumberland Fusiliers Dated 1st July, 1907.

Lieutenant Kenneth T Holpath, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers to be Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General C J Burnett, K C B, Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command Dated 28th June.

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Major John R Beech, C M G, D S O, Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry, to be a temporary Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts dated 3rd July.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Major Disney J M Fasson is seconded for service on the Staff dated 1st July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—Frederick C Bryant, vice G R M Mathew-Lannowe, seconded Dated 28th May, 1907.

Roger W White, vice W H K-y seconded Dated 27th May.

John B Riddell, vice R W White, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 27th May.

Lieutenant Douglas D Rose is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 22nd June.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain Richard E M Barrett resigns his Commission Dated 12th July.

Captain Williams Lyon is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department Dated 28th June.

Lieutenant Charles W Ford is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers Dated 28th August.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Herbert V Kent, vice W Huskisson, promoted Substantive Colonel Dated 22nd June, 1907.

Eyre Hourston, vice H F Chesney, promoted Substantive Colonel Dated 22nd June.

Barrett-Kennedy, vice Brevet Colonel J H Captain placed on half-pay Dated 1-4 July.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—Arthur H D Black, vice H V Kent Dated 22nd June.

Lewis H Pilcher, vice B Hourston Dated 22nd June.

Jean T Galloway, vice B E M Waghorn Dated 1st July.

Superintending Clerk Richard Harber to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Captain W Marshall, placed on half-pay on account of ill-health Dated 13th July.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel George P Owen is placed on retired pay Dated 12th July.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be substantive Colonels Dated 13th July, Thomas C P Calley, C B, M V O, half-pay William H Williams, C M G, half-pay Alexander R Furris, half-pay Edward J Cooper, C B, M V O, D S O, half-pay Hugh P Hickman, half-pay Arthur H B Buckley, half-pay Frederick W N McCracken D S O, half-pay George H Bittleston, half-pay Stewart B Smith, C B, half-pay James H Cowan, half-pay John Fowle, half-pay Felix F Hill D S O, half-pay Francis A Fortescue, half-pay Robert G Gordon-Hilmore, C B, M V O, D S O, half-pay Charles T Becker, half-pay Charles W Thompson D S O, half-pay.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, and Brevet Colonels, half-pay, retire on retired pay Dated 13th July, Charles E Constantine Charles J Vigne and Edmund R Scott.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels, Indian Army, to be the Colonels Dated 1st May, Godfrey R Hodgson, Deputy Surveyor-General; Edward Hutchinson, C B, Deputy Surveyor-General; Edward Hutchinson, C B, Deputy Surveyor-General; Edward Hutchinson, C B

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R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1907.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907.

SIR LEWIS PELLY AND BARODA.

A FEW days ago we referred to the memorial tablets to Sir James Outram and Sir Richard Meade which have been very appropriately placed in the Baroda Residency where these two distinguished soldier politicals at one time resided as the accredited representatives of the Government of India at the Court of the Prince. But there is a third name equally deserving of commemoration by reason of the associations of its owner with the Baroda of the early fifties, and the important events of a quarter of a century after which resulted in the transformation of the principality from a condition of anarchy and misrule to the most progressive Native State in India. Sir Lewis Pelly, the Political Officer to whom we allude, came to India sixty-six years ago, and while still a junior Lieutenant in the Bombay Army became Assistant Resident at Baroda during Outram's first incumbency of an appointment which at that period was beset with considerable difficulties owing to certain corrupt practices which the British representative was determined to expose and suppress. There had been one or two previous instances of these undesirable methods at Native Courts, notably at Lucknow, where a young Civilian, afterwards to become famous as Sir Charles Trevelyan and Macaulay's brother-in-law, had revealed a system of *vails* of a particularly dishonest description, but happily such examples are exceedingly rare, and the history of our relations with Feudatory India is unsullied by modes of corruption, repugnant to all upright Englishmen. Pelly took an active share in the Baroda khutput enquiries which resulted in Outram's temporary removal owing to his inconvenient persistency in worrying the Bombay Government on the subject, but he returned a few years later, and before he finally left the State had the satisfaction of knowing that he had for ever suppressed an iniquitous system of bribery. From Baroda, Pelly went to Sind and when the Persian war broke out he was attached to the staff of that famous frontiersman, General John Jacob, whose "Views and Opinions" *on things Indian* he subsequently published in a volume which ran through several editions. After serving for a period as Secretary to the Legation at the Persian Capital where he acquired his proficiency in the language which he spoke and read like a Teherani, Pelly made an important journey to India *via* Herat and Kandahar the record of which appeared in the form of a journal, containing a variety of useful information concerning those little known corners of Asia. At the commencement of the sixties he was for a short time Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, but in 1862 he went to the Persian Gulf as our representative, and for the next nine years found ample occupation in that troublous sphere for his talents as a diplomatist and peacemaker. While in charge of affairs on the Persian littoral he made an adventurous pilgrimage to the Wahabi Capital of Central Arabia, an account of which was published in Bombay forty years ago, and was an active and determined Agent in the suppression of the slave trade and piracy. His measures for the extinction of the latter evil led to be conferred upon him, by the Bombay press of the period, of the cognomen of "gun-boat Pelly," as these persuasive arbiters were so expensively used by him to enforce order in the lawless regions under his control. He was a member of Sir Bartle Frere's anti-slavery demonstration at Zanzibar in the early seventies, and when the call to Baroda came was Governor General's Agent in Rajputana.

Mulhar Rao, around whom the drama of the mid-seventies revolved, had reduced the administration of his State to a condition of hideous chaos and was endeavouring with the help of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji to re-create some semblance of government during the year's probation given to him by the Viceroy, when the Phayre poisoning case hastened the conclusion of his discreditable rule. Colonel Phayre who considered that he had been harshly treated by the autocratic Foreign Office, refused to resign and his supersession by Pelly was accomplished at the close of November 1874. After the latter had held office for a few weeks he submitted "his solemn recommendation that the Gaekwar State be saved by the disposal from power of its ruler and the main question of a minority or other mode of Government under suitable conditions." But before this proposal could be acted upon, the Bombay Police detectives under the guidance of Mr. Souter (who was knighted by the Prince of Wales a year later) had connected the Baroda ruler with the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life, and it was decided to try him by a mixed Commission. He was summoned to a Durbar at the Residency and on its conclusion driven to the confines of the cantonment and there arrested by Pelly under circumstances which afterwards caused the latter to express his gratitude to Providence that nothing untoward had happened. For his own escort was a handful of Sowars while within a few hundred yards of the tiny bridge on which the arrest was made a regiment of the Gaekwar's cavalry was drawn up and had Mulhar Rao signalled for assistance he would undoubtedly have received it. But beyond a protest at not being arrested in the Residency itself he went into captivity with a dignity scarcely consonant with his personal appearance, for as Sir Richard Meade has remarked in one of his letters, "he is one of the most awful looking man I have ever seen, and I have seen some strange ones in my time."

Sir Henry Hawkins (Lord Brampton) has told us in his reminiscences that it was offered a fee of fifty thousand guineas to defend the Gaekwar, but declined to come to the East for professional reasons, and Sergeant Ballantine accepted the brief for a retainer of a fifth of the sum which failed to win the services of the greatest criminal lawyer of his time. Mr. Branson, the doyen of the Bombay Bar, and Sir Andrew Scoble, are the only survivors of the Baroda drama of the mid seventies which closed in something resembling a fiasco as the Commissioners were equally divided in their opinion upon the Gaekwar's guilt, and the Government of India decided to dethrone and exile him for maladministration. The proceedings previous to and during the trial resulted in considerable tension between Pelly and our Police Commissioner, as it was hardly to be expected that two such dominant personalities would coalesce, but Lord Northbrook, to whom matters were referred, upheld Mr. Souter's view of the position and placed on record his complete approval of the latter's procedure. Sir Lewis Pelly filled an extremely delicate and difficult position during his five months at Baroda, but he made no mistakes and his inflexible impartiality won the admiration of all parties. Even Ballantine who was naturally a strong partisan of the pro-Gaekwar feeling has nothing but praise for Pelly's attitude during that anxious period, and has recorded of him, "what he thought or what he knew were not for public ears. Whether the view he took of his Highness was favourable or the reverse no one from his manner could tell: but I entertain a very strong opinion that if early in the transactions he had been entrusted with the management of the affairs of Baroda, I should never have had the honour of defending an Eastern potentate upon the charge of attempting to poison a British representative." If Pelly's health had not broken down on the conclusion of the Commission it is probable that to him and not to Sir R. Meade would have fallen the duty of inaugurating the new regime which had become possible by Malhar Rao's dethronement and exile. He, however, went home on leave and returned early in 1876 with Lord Lytton who had determined to place him in charge of the Embassy which he hoped to induce the Amir, Sher Ali, to receive, but the Peshawar negotiations came to nought and before the declaration of war with Afghanistan Pelly had retired from the service having won the decorations of the Bath and the Star of India. Eight years after his retirement he entered Parliament and continued to represent the constituency of North Hackney until his death in 1892. In politics he was a contemporary of that famous old Bombayite, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and when they were in the House Indian interests had two rational and qualified exponents whose methods were in strong contrast to the party hysteria of Sir Henry Cotton and his band of flagellants, whose principal occupation is the hectoring of the Secretary of State. Pelly was a fine representative of that class, the Soldier-political, which figures prominently in the annals of older India and his claims for commemoration at Baroda are certainly not inferior to Meade's who was only there for ten months as Resident before he passed on to the more important and exciting sphere of Hyderabad.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

As Mr. Noel-Paton, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India, remarks in his review of the trade of India in 1906-7, everything depends on the success of the crops which, in turn, depend entirely on the climatic conditions. Thus, it is useful to recall the weather conditions which prevailed. In Assam a shortage of rain in April was followed by a disastrous flood in August and too heavy rain in October also damaged crops, while a drought crowned all. In Bengal the weather was much the same as in the new Province. In the United Province better conditions prevailed generally, while in the Punjab what seemed to be bad conditions did less harm than was expected. The other provinces had more or less normal weather. The result was another increase in the volume of exports which have shown a standing tendency to rise for several years past. In 1902-3 the value of exports was Rs. 137,62,53,756, while in last year the value was Rs. 182,27,45,241. Again in the first mentioned year foreign merchandise re-exported totalled Rs. 2,93,56,632 which rose to Rs. 3,52,87,350 in 1905-6, but last year the amount was only Rs.3,49,10,358, while actual Indian merchandise which was Rs.125,87,97,016 in 1902-3 has risen steadily till last year it was Rs. 173,07,04,827. On the other side of the balance imports have risen from Rs. 104,04,36,358 to Rs. 135,50,79,002. The grand total of the trade in India was therefore nearly two hundred and twelve million sterling. Turning to details we find that jute goods again took the first place as in 1905-6 and had a value of fifteen and a half crores as against twelve and a half crores, but cotton manufactures declined from fourteen and a half crores to twelve crores. A considerable part of this shrinkage, however, is accounted for, not from any failure of demand abroad, though this counted for a good deal, we are told, in the later months, but by greater activity in the internal markets.

The value of the manganese industry to India is clearly shown by the figures dealing with the exports of metals. These grew in a single year from fifty-four to ninety-seven lakhs, an increase of nearly thirty-nine lakhs, of which twenty-seven and a half lakhs were contributed by manganese which totalled nearly seventy-one lakhs. A point on which the country is to be congratulated is the evidence of progress in manufactures. Imports of machinery after advancing steadily for some years took a stride of over eighty-seven lakhs, an increase of 17·73 per cent, to a total of Rs. 579·89 lakhs. As regards the source of imports, though arrangements were made during the year for the declaration of the true country of origin, the old system has been adhered to in order to get a true comparison and this shows that while the United Kingdom retains head place in the list with 66·8 per cent. Germany has increased in regular strides to 5·3 per cent, a rise of 1·1 per cent. during the year. While India obtains considerably more than half her imports from the United Kingdom she sends only 20·9 per cent of her exports in return and Germany takes twice as much as she gives, while China, owing chiefly to the opium trade, takes nearly ten times as much as she gives. It is clear that India has more to give to the countries of the world than they have to give in return, for with the preponderance of foodstuffs in the exports, Europe can do little to supply India. It is in manufactured article that the West tries to work up its balance, but the increase, in the imports of machinery, seem to show that a genuine industrial awakening is in progress which will cause a contraction in the opening for foreign manufactures while leaving India in the strong position of purveyor of that most necessary article, food, Altogether, therefore, the outlook is extremely hopeful.

MR. BLUNT'S NEW BOOK.

A "SECRET History of the English occupation of Egypt" has just been published by Messrs. Fisher Unwin. It is a work describing the acts and impressions of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt during the stressful years of 1881 and 1882. Private letters of living present day diplomatists are indiscreetly reproduced, and private conversations reported without the least consultation with the parties concerned. However there is, in this book, much that reads like a story. His account of the end of the Moufettish is worth quoting :—

'The details given me by Wilson were as follows: Ismail had been in the habit, in his dealing with the various European Commissioners, whom he had from time to time invited to enquire into his financial affairs, of concealing as far as was possible from them the extreme truth of his senseless extravagances, and with his minister Ismail Sadyk's help had once more now, as on previous occasions, presented to the new official commission a false statement of his debts. The pressure, however, on him was severe, as the commission had received a hint, if I remember rightly, from Riaz Pasha, that they were being befooled on this point and he fearing that the whole truth would come out, and when the matter should be fully gone into by the commission his minister might tell the facts, determined to be beforehand with him and make of him his scapegoat and victim. He took the execution of the deed to his own hands. It was his custom with his Minister, with whom he was on the closest possible terms of personal friendship, to call some time for the old man in the afternoon at the Finance Office and take him for a drive with him to Shubra or to one or other of his palaces; so on this occasion he did and suspecting nothing, the minister mounted with him and they drove together to the Gesireh Palace and there got down and entered. No sooner, however, were they inside, than Ismail on some pretext left him alone in one of the saloons and immediately sent to him his two younger sons Husseyn and Hassan and his aide-de-camp Mustapha Bey Fehmy, when the princes struck and insulted the unarmed Minister and hustled him on board one of the viceregal steamers which was lying with steam up beside the quay, and there, though not without a vigorous resistance, the old man was despatched. According to Wilson, the actual deed of the deed was Mustafa Bey, acting under the Khedive's order, and he added that the truth had been disclosed through the young aide-de-camp falling ill of a fever soon after, and telling it in his delirium. I have reason, however, to believe that as far as Mustafa's personal act went this was a mistake, though the rest of the facts have been fully confirmed to me, and that the Moufettish was handed over by Mustafa to Ishak Bey, in whose charge he perished, though whether at once or a little later is uncertain. Some say that Ismail Sadyk was thrown, as many another had been thrown, with a stone tied to his feet into the Nile, others, that he was conveyed alive as far as to between Wady Halfa and Dongola, and there strangled. All that is quite beyond dispute is that once on board the steamer he was never seen again alive, and that the steamer having gone up the river, it was some weeks later officially announced that the Moufettish was away in Upper Egypt for a change of air and ultimately that he had there taken to drink and died. It is also certain that Mustafa, a mild young man and unused to scenes of violence, and being himself, as the Moufettish was, of Algerine extraction, was so horrified at the role he had been ordered to play in it that he had a long and dangerous illness. It was this experience that a year later caused him to take the part he did against his master Ismail and ultimately to join Arabi in the earlier phases of the revolution of 1881-2. He is the same Mustafa Fehmy who has for so many years filled the office of Prime Minister in Egypt."

THE P. and O. Company's Extra s.s., *Peshawar* left Manila at 2 p.m., on the 25th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 10th August.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Arabia* with the homeward Mails of the 20th July arrived at Aden at 6 a. m Friday, 26th July.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *China* with China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. on Sunday the 28th July.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Bi, Rubattino* left Suez for Aden and is expecten in Bombay on the 25th Instant.

AN unusual scene was witnessed in Lucknow on the 20th instant, when a full-grown wolf, captured some six miles out of the Station, was taken to the Deputy Commissioner's Court for the usual reward.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 3 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 314 Hindus and 53 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 391. The death-rate was 39·9 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, fevers 99, bowel complaints 60, and other causes 231.

IN reviewing the Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Madras Government we have more than once called attention to the motiveless way in which some poisoners do their work. No sordid intention underlies the deed, the only object being apparently, to take a fellow-creature's life. One such case is just reported from Burma. A Punjabi travelling by train with some others felt thirsty and asked a companion for a drink. The man took him to a refreshment stall at a station and, getting some water, gave it to the Punjabi, having previously dropped into it some sugar and a white powder. He then disappeared, but the Punjabi became violently ill and died shortly afterwards with all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

WITH the cheapening of Press telegram rates in India much so-called news is sent over the wires that has no right to be thus dealt with. It has fallen to the lot of the Simla correspondent of a Calcutta paper to achieve a record in this respect. Reporting a dinner given by Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, now on special deputation at Simla, to His Excellency the Viceroy, he goes the length of describing the way in which the ices were served. He says :—"The ices were served in a castle of sugar with small electric lights glimmering through the tall windows, and the Union Jack flying from the turrets. As this piece of art was carried round, the little doors opened and displayed the cream to which the guests helped themselves with little silver spades."

IN the course of an article advocating a Radical policy in the Government of India, the *Nation*, the new Liberal Review, says :—"The greatest good that England can confer upon India is to assist her mental and moral regeneration. India is grateful to Mr. Morley for his promise of free Primary education, and hopes it may soon be made compulsory. But it is, we think, even more important for India to develop a higher, educated class, fit to take its place in an administration which cannot for ever be imposed in its present form on a re-awakened civilisation. To-day, as the quality of the Indian Press typifies, our teaching produces a less than half-educated community. But the Government of India can, by a stroke of the pen, and without any perceptible impression upon the Budget, create a handful of University Chairs where research shall take its proper place, and find, as we are sure it would find an eagerly receptive public."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MOTION OF CENSURE.

Esperanto Congress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

POLITICAL interest for the moment is centred in the coming fiscal debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Lyttelton's motion of censure to which if we are to believe the *Spectator*, Mr. Balfour gave a reluctant assent, and on which the Liberals are inclined to make merry. The Prime Minister, for example, in his speech at the National Liberal Club a week ago said, refering to the decision to arraign the Government in a "formal and concerted manner" that it reminded him of a passage in *The Rivals*, though he did not mention the name of Sheridan's famous play where Bob Acres, who has no mind for challenges and martial passages, finds himself involved in a duel because Sir Lucius O'Trigger, the fire-eater, insists that his honour demands the trial by combat. "The O'Triggers of the Opposition bench," he went on to say, "have been in council. They have been darkly conspiring together. They have issued their challenge apparently unknown to some other people, and I am not sure that Bob Acres does not claim our sympathy more than our derision at the forlorn position which he finds himself called upon to occupy as one of the principals in this impending duel." In this connection some remarks made by Lord Hugh Cecil at the annual dinner of the Unionist Free Trade Club on Tuesday should not pass unnoticed. And I may observe in passing that alarmed as the Free Trade Unionists declare themselves to be with the legislative programme of the Government they are as far asunder from the Tariff Reform section of their party as at the general election. To return to Lord Hugh, he said, they might certainly boast that they had the sympathy of their leader, Mr. Balfour, in opposing protection and in resisting that innovation into the fiscal system which at present existed. It was not, he went on to say, sufficiently recognised how important a circumstance in political affairs it was that Mr. Balfour maintained his opposition to protection and his adhesion to free trade because the situation of the Unionist party could not but be profoundly modified by the circumstance that the Leader of the party had never adopted—and indeed had expressly disclaimed—the propaganda which nevertheless the Tariff Reform League constantly put forward as being the only Orthodox Unionist opinion. They had, Lord Hugh continued, similar encouragement from the opinions which he imagined were entertained by the Unionist Statesman who of the younger men stood next to Mr. Balfour—Lord Curzon. The latter statement is interesting for two reasons. First it seems to make clear what has all along been supposed, though on no very substantial grounds, that Lord Curzon is not in sympathy with Tariff Reform even apart from India's special position. Secondly, it gives Lord Curzon high rank in the councils of the Unionist party, and, perhaps, indicates him as the future leader of the Conservatives. As to Mr. Lyttelton's resolutions Sir Edward Ssasoon, who is a very staunch adherent of Mr. Chamberlain has put down the following amendment :—"That in view of the unassailable position of India's trade as indicated by the character of her imports and exports, this House regards with regret the attitude assumed by the Secretary of State's representative at the Colonial Conference, while no evidence is forthcoming that the leaders of native thought on the Viceroy's Council, who could pronounce with knowledge and authority, had been consulted on a matter intimately affecting India's industrial and economic welfare." Amongst the wilder spirits amongst the Ministerialists there is a disposition to "make things hot for Deakin" in the debate, and if they do not carry out their present intention it will be because of pressure put upon them by their leaders. The occasion is one on which, in the interests of Imperial unity, moderation of speech should be the order of the day on both sides of the House. Intemperate language should be left to the Grand Committees. The Press does not devote much space to the proceedings of those bodies and perhaps it is well for members to allow themselves a freedom of speech that would not be tolerated for a moment in the House of Commons itself. We can imagine what would happen in the latter assembly if one member without any circumlocution whatever told another member to his face that he was a liar. Such a thing occurred quite recently at a Grand Committee sitting, the offender being a member of a distinguished family and the person to whom the uncomplimentary epithet was applied a member of a the Cabinet. It will be seen from this that want of control is not confined to the representatives of the new forces in politics. *Apropos* Mr. Snowden, one of the more important members of the Independent Labour party, in the discussion the other night on Mr. Harold Cox's proposal to reduce the sugar duty by half, declared that the last Budget had probably more to do with the "ignominious defeat" of the Government candidate at Jarrow than anything else.

DEATH OF LADY AGNES BURNE.

The many friends in India of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne will learn with great regret of the death of his wife Lady Agnes Burne which occurred on Sunday at Church Hatch, Christchurch. Lady Agnes was a daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Morton and niece of the celebrated (Lord Strathnavin, formerly Sir Hugh Rose) Sir Owen's "dear old master" as he is affectionately called in the recently published "Memories" of her husband. She married Sir Owen as his second wife in 1883. In the work refered to he mentions that the wedding took place from the house of Lady Agnes's brother-in-law, Earl FitzWilliam, the ceremony which took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, being performed by her brother the Rev. Lord Henry Douglas, assisted by Sir Owen's cousin, the Rev. Nathaniel Poynts. *Truth* pleasantly declared that they spent the honeymoon at Dunmow. They did not, but in preparing his autobiography two years ago, Sir Owen said "We might now justly claim the flitch of bacon." "Perhaps," he observes, the best send-off we had on our honeymoon was that from an old friend of mine, who lived in the slums of London and was a real poet, who flung into our carriage a sudden inspiration of his own, of which I quote one of the verses :

"I wish thee, honour'd friend, and thy loved wife
All this, and more : spirits enlarged to know
The glorious goodness of the Lord of Life,
From whom the streams of life ascending flow,—
To live before Him each a loving child
Learning His will and walking day by day
In the clear sunlight, safe and undefiled,
Treading with cheerful feet the heaven-ward way."

The poet's expression "loved wife" well describes the gracious lady who was not only very popular in Society, but endeared to the poor and the suffering by her unceasing acts of benevolence. Lady Agnes was as remarkable for her intelligence and accomplishments as for her sensibility and charitableness. She was the author of an interesting little work "Sunny Memories in Sunny Lands," published a few years ago. Deep and widespread sympathy is felt for Sir Owen in his great bereavement. The following gracious message was sent by his Majesty :—"The King has heard with the greatest regret of your sad loss, and he desires me to express his sincere sympathy with you, and directs me to state that he feels deeply for you in your great sorrow.—Knollys." The funeral took place yesterday at the ancient Privy Church within a short distance of Church Hatch, amidst, as the *Times* says, deep manifestations of respect. Among those present, in addition to the members of Sir Owen's immediate family, were the Earl and Countess of Morton, the Hon. Edward Douglas (brother), Lady Gertrude Rolle and Lady Alice Ewing (sisters), Captain and Lady Laura Douglas, Lady Brind, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams Drummond (niece), Lady Alice FitzWilliam, Lady Mary Bosawen, and Lady Alfreda Bourke (nieces), Colonel and Mrs. Jasper Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Gordon (nephew and niece,) the Hon. Henry FitzWilliam (nephew), Mr. Harry Gray, Mrs. George Talbot, and Mrs. Harry Bayley (nieces), Mrs. Knightley Burne, Mr. Alan de Leyburn Burne, and Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas.

THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

The preliminary programme of the third International Esperanto Congress to be held at Cambridge from August 10th to 17th has been issued. It is accompanied by a circular signed by La Trio, the organizing commission consisting of Dr. G. Cunningham, Dr. John Pollen and Mr. H. Belling.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

RICAL REPETITION.

r. Birrell's Views.

S STRIKE AT BELFAST.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

in the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell at there was considerable lawlessness in of Ireland, but three-fourths of the said, was free from serious crime. rnment did not consider it necessary to Crimes Act. They were far more like- he people law-abiding, if they adhered ary law, and frankly recognized the for a division of the land as soon as

ns were burned and one thrown into Belfast yesterday.

ment of the Coal Strike was arranged and it is hoped that this will lead to t of the Dockers' Strike.

uest of three Belfast Members of Mr. Birrell has agreed to arbitrate, if the disputants.

W INDIAN BILL.

and the India Council.

PLANATION NEEDED.

LONDON, JULY 25.

y has formally presented a Bill to w relating to the Council of India.

tion was given, but the Bill, presum- es the appointment of Native Mem- Council.

LONDON, JULY 26.

's Bill did not relate to the appoint- e Members of Council. It fixes the Council at a maximum of fourteen and ten.

he possible absence from India before five years. It makes the salary of w a thousand, and reduces their term ven years and repeals the Acts of 1876

ROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

pears to be known here regarding and the law relating to the Council and the statement telegraphed by believed that two Native Members ed.

ING AND KAISER.

to Wilhelmshoehe Arranged.

HROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

From Berlin states that it is semi-offi- ed that King Edward will visit the elmshoehe on 14th August.

CH COMMANDER SUSPENDED.

to the "Jean Bart" Accident.

LONDON, JULY 25.

ial has suspended the Commander of for five years.

art was stranded on the coast of nary.

EA DUTY LEAGUE.

resident Appointed.

LONDON, JULY 25.

bridge has accepted the Presidency Duty League.

JAPANESE AMENITIES.

e Naval Officers in Paris.

CAN COURTESIES.

LONDON, JULY 25.

and *Chiltern* have arrived at Brest. Ijuin and Staff to-day went to Paris, re entertained at luncheon by Presi- , the President and the Ambassador he most cordial toasts.

the Admiral commanding two Ameri- which are also at Brest, entertained of the *Tsukuba*.

GAINST THE TSAR.

Several Arrests.

LONDON, JULY 26.

against the Tsar has been discovered g, where guns of the Imperial Baltic and of the Yacht *Alexandria* have a house.

ests have been made.

SBY HALL" SAVED.

LONDON, JULY 25.

s of sites has been arranged by private s saving Crosby Hall.

EKING-PARIS RACE.

LONDON, JULY 26.

hese has arrived at Nijni Novgorod.

ROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Wins Over the Tribes.

LONDON, JULY 26.

ssenger has reached the Camp of as impatiently awaiting communica- Saitan.

ans are prepared to support Raisuli ised them that the country would be Christians.

CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

America's Help in the Enquiry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent telegraphs that China has formally assented to the proposals of the United States inviting China to co-operate with the Powers in an enquiry into the opium trade.

KOREA.

Japanese Supremacy Established.

LONDON, JULY 26

Baron Hayashi, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press of America, said that the Convention with Korea terminated his Mission.

"China," he said, "should take warning by Korea's fate, lest some strong Nation should be moved to imitate the events in Seoul and put her house in order. China's despotism, which is the worst form of Government, must yet reach a crisis, as when the present ruling mind is gone, the State will fall a prey to intrigues."

GOODWOOD STEWARDS CUP.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The following is the latest betting on the Goodwood Stewards Cup :—

100 to 12, Plethon.
9 to 1, The Welkin.
10 to 1, Milford Lad.
10 to 1, Sourdine.
100 to 8, Reckless.
100 to 7, Hillsprite.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup which was run to-day :—

Dinneford..... 1
Gingal 2
Lady Hasty 3

There were ten starters.

Won by one and a half lengths with 5 lengths between second and third horses.

The Betting was—
7 to 4, Dinneford.
100 to 9, Gingal.
7 to 1, Lady Hasty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

The following was the result of the Liverpool Cup :—

Mr R Walker's Dinneford 9st 11lb..... 1
Mr W Clark's Gingal 8st 11lbs 2
Mrs Sadlier-Jackson's Lady Hasty 9st 11lbs 3

Starting Prices :—7 to 4 Dinneford, 12 Gingal, 7 Lady Hasty.

NEWS FROM TIRAH.

Revision of Criminal Procedure Code.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

From Tirah come vague rumours that a mad *fakir* has been endeavouring to stir up a crusade against the Shiahs with little success, and that in disgust he has moved off and has begun to build himself a fort in the Waziristan country.

In Kurram, it is said, a Persian *Mullah* is preaching concord between the Shiahs and Sunnis, which is still considered almost an impiety; "that" says the *Pioneer*, "even Tirah is advancing along the road of progress if we may credit the report that the *Mullahs* there, incited no doubt by rumours from Simla, have begun revising their Criminal Procedure Code. These progressives have resolved that in future the punishment for murder in private feuds shall include the burning of the accused's property as well as a fine. There are probably some qualifying provisos attached to this drastic edict and doubtless it is intended to levy a fine before property is destroyed, otherwise the *Mullahs* will be classed with the Dublin Judge who sentenced a prisoner to be hanged and then imprisoned for life."

COMBINED FURLOUGH AND VACATION LEAVE.

Privilege to Judges.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RECOMMENDATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Some time ago the Government of India sent home a despatch, recommending that High Court Judges should be permitted to tack on their vacation leave to furlough—a privilege that would cost the State nothing and would save the Judges a useless journey out and home in, in order to take over charge before the vacation began.

In a subsequent despatch it was recommended that this privilege should also be extended to Chief Court Judges.

As far as can be learnt, no answer has as yet been received to these despatches, but from the fact that Sir John Stanley, K.C., is not returning to take over charge as Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad until after the vacation, it would seem safe to assume that the Secretary of State has sanctioned these common-sense proposals.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Probable Cessation in the P. W. Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Following the precedent of several of the recent reorganisations and re-adjustments of pay in various departments and branches, there will probably be a cessation of Exchange Compensation Allowance when the revision of the executive grades of the Public Works Department is carried out.

H. M. S. "PROSERPINE."

Detained in Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

H. M. S. "Proserpine" started for Aden yesterday to relieve the "Perseus" which proceeds to Bombay, but was recalled by a wireless telegram from the flagship, in connection with the naval enquiry. She sails tomorrow.

PUNJAB PLAGUE SCARE.

Mahomedan Military Schoolmaster's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—Mohammad Said, the Schoolmaster of the 66th Punjabis in Chakdara, has sent us a printed copy of an open letter in Urdu addressed by him to the Native Officers of the Indian Army and published in the *Civil and Military News*. The letter is a loyal deliverance pointing out that as soon as common sense gets to work, abuse of the Government and accusations against Government officials will not bear a moment's examination. It argues, for example, with simple but irresistible logic, that the Government, while depleting their exchequer of lakhs, perhaps crores, of rupees to eradicate the plague epidemic, cannot rationally be conceived of employing scoundrels to drop plague poison into drinking wells.

We doubt whether Native Officers who, quite apart from their fidelity to the British Raj, are gentlemen of intelligence and good sense, need political instruction of this elementary sort, but the motives of the writer are obviously praiseworthy and, moreover, the *Civil and Military News* is one of those well-disposed vernacular organs of Native opinion, whose efforts to clear the atmosphere of unrestful currents deserve recognition."

PUDUKOTTA STATE.

The Dewan's Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

A Representative Assembly of the small State of Pudukotta met at Pudukotta to-day. Mr. S. Venkataramdass Naidu, Dewan, in the course of a lengthy address, reviewed the administration during the past year, from which it is evident the State is recovering quickly from the adverse seasons which affected its revenue last year. The State is about to embark on an ambitious scheme of free primary education. There are excellent prospects of the South Indian Railway being extended through Pudukotta shortly.

The Rajah still continues to be an absentee in Europe, owing to ill-health and very heavy responsibility is cast upon the Dewan who is to be congratulated on his administration.

THE "NITHSDALE."

Still a Hopeless Wreck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 26.

The *Nithsdale* which was wrecked about 14 miles from Karachi on the embankment formed some distance to the sea from the mouth of the Phetti creek, is still in the same position as when she grounded except for her having a list to port. Over 1,000 sleepers have been washed ashore and been salved by different persons along the coast. Numbers of them are stacked on Clifton beach.

The steamer had on board 54,000 sleepers, 44,000 being for the State Railway and 10,000 for the Port Trust. As the vessel is lying broadside due to the force of the monsoon surf which is breaking right over her it is feared she must, ere now, be in a frightfully gutted state, as cabin fittings, stores, etc., are being gradually washed ashore and on being salved are being handle over to the charge of the Customs establishment at the place called Teram Haidri.

Captain Fairly of the above-named vessel with Mr. Hughes, Lloyd's Surveyor, made an attempt to get on board the wreck by boats from inside the creek but found it impossible to get within a mile and a half of her, owing to the sea being very rough and breakers rolling in. Another attempt will be made next week, but it is feared it will be almost impossible to accomplish the object in view till next month.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ARMY ORDER No. 451 OF 1903.

Modification of Paras 1 and 2.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the following Rules are promulgated in modification of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Governor General's Order No. 451 of 1903 :—

The establishment of General Officers and Substantive Colonels of the Indian Army will be as follows, with effect from the 1st of June, 1907.

Generals 3.
Lieutenant-Generals, 6.
Major-Generals, 24.
Substantive Colonels, 110.

Promotion to the ranks of Lieutenant-General, Major-General and Substantive Colonel, will be made by selection, and will be subject to this fixed establishment, except that, as a reward for distinguished service in the field or of an exceptional nature other than in the field, promotion may be conferred on an Officer of next lower grade, without regard to the establishment fixed.

Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet-Colonels will be eligible for admission by selection to the establishmen of 110.

Substantive Colonels and Officers included in this establishment will, in future, alone, be employed in Colonel's appointment and be eligible for promotion to Major-General.

No Officer promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 30th of November, 1906, shall be promoted to be a Brevet-Colonel in virtue of his having held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for a specified period.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Consul-General of Sweden is granted the privilege of private entree to Government House, Calcutta.

Mr. Harinath De, Librarian, Imperial Library, has obtained the degree of Honour in Arabic and awarded a donation of Rs. 5,000.

Captain Emslie-Smith is appointed Probationer, Chemical Examiner's Department, Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Schalch and Captain Drage are permitted to retire from the Service and Major Vaughan, Cantonment Magistrate is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Max Miersch acts as Consul for Germany in Madras and Mr. Marshall Consul for Siam and Moulmein.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is posted as District Judge, Peshawar, and Captain St. John as temporary Resident, Jaipur.

Mr. George Smith acts as Consul of Guatemala in Calcutta.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Mrs. L. E. Anderson, a European woman, who had been suffering from mental strain, died from taking an overdose of chloral. A letter addressed to her intended second husband was found pinned on the breast of her gown.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest to three per cent.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Its Activity and Usefulnes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—To show how active and useful the comparatively new Punjab Chamber of Commerce has already become, the report of the Chamber for 1906, which is just to hand, is brimful of moment.

The range of action comprises Agriculture, Government Finance, Municipal, Political, Postal, Telegraphic, and Railway facilities, Trade Movements, Commercial Arbitration and a miscellany of important subjects not groupable under general headings.

From the business-like way in which the Chamber has dealt with these manifold topics, it is evident that a force of serious account has entered into the public life of the province destined to wield a visible influence upon the course of commercial affairs.

The roll of members runs to about 70 natives and brings into co-operation Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Saharanpur, Bhatinda, Dehra Dun and Bombay.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MR. ATKINSON.

Case against Punitive Police Constables.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

Yesterday, before Mr. Krishna Raj, the case was taken up of the three constables of the Punitive Police who are charged with attempting to murder Mr. Atkinson, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cocanada. Mr. Atkinson was examined at some length. Altogether nine witnesses were examined, including three Moplahs who spoke to a conspiracy to murder the European Officers and to one of them having been approached to join it.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

TRIAL OF COCANDA RIOTERS.

Orders Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The prosecution began yesterday before Mr. G. Krishna Ram, Sub-Magistrate, Cocanada, of four witnesses cited by the prosecution in the case of the first batch of rioters for making false statements to the police officer under Sections 182 and 203 of the Indian Penal Code. Rai Bahadur T. Jai Singh, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, gave evidence and was cross-examined.

The Magistrate having heard arguments on either side, reserved orders.

RAILWAY BOARD AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

The Members of the Railway Board, who arrived here this morning will break up again to-day. Sir Fredrick Upcott, the Chairman, and Mr. Wood leave for Bombay, and Mr. Winn for Ahmednagar to-day, taking with them their respective staffs.

NEW UPPER SWAT CANAL CIRCLE.

Mr. Tickell to be Superintending Engineer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The new Upper Swat Canal Circle will be in charge of Mr. R. Tickell, Superintending Engineer, who is now at Home on leave but comes out again in October.

The two Divisional Executive Engineers will be Messrs. F. C. Rose and Wadley.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

Judgment on Tuesday.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, has postponed his judgment in the Lahore riot case until Tuesday next.

PROHIBITIVE UNIVERSITY RULE.

Repeal Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The Government have accorded sanction to the repeal of the rule which precludes a candidate from appearing more than three times in the First Certificate and Licentiate in Law Examinations of the Punjab University.

CROP PROSPECTS.

General Rain Relieves Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Official crops telegrams, issued to-day for the week ending last Saturday, show enormous improvement in the agricultural outlook, owing to the general rain, but prices of food-grains are still high throughout the whole of Upper India, no considerable fall having so far been reported in any of the provinces of Bengal-United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier, Rajputana, Central India, or Central Provinces.

Private advices, however, received from Hissar, subsequent to these reports, indicate that at least in the south-east of the Punjab the anxiety for crops is now almost entirely at an end the rain having been so abundant as to ensure the prospects of young plants which are now growing.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 24th July.—Good rain during week in parts Broach, Surat, Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, moderate in parts Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Poona Dharwar and Mahi Kantha, and slight in parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Satara, Bijapur, Baroda Cutch and Palanpur. Inundation in Sind not satisfactory. More rain needed for *kharif* sowing, which is retarded in parts Sind, Broach, West Khandesh and Rewa Kantha. Sowing continues elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkhana, Konkan and Nasik, but retarded in parts Karachi, Poona and Satara. Seedlings in good condition except in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Cutch where suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation improving. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 27 to 43 per cent, in Deccan 6 to 29 per cent. and elsewhere 12 to 45 percent. less than normal. During week ending 13th instant 25 persons relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Matters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

The rain which began here on Sunday evening has gone on over since with only an occasional break for an hour and so and at present it has every appearance of going on until this time next week, and, of course, it has put an end to all Hunting Polo, Cricket, and Sport of any kind ; even the Racquet courts sweat so much that it is impossible to use them. The Polo players in particular have been upset by the rain, for the Junior Tournament begins just over a fortnight and now is the time when the teams want all the practice together that they can get, and when players and ponies both want hard work to get fit ; but no Polo has been possible for a week, and there have not been enough dry intervals in the last four days to properly exercise one's ponies.

However we have had one stroke of good fortune in the last week, and that was in getting two dry days for the Kirkee Monsoon Meeting which was an even greater success than the one which preceded it, and produced some excellent racing, and good fields. I am glad to be able to say that the Kirkee Gymkhana scored a substantial profit over it, about Rs. 850, I believe, in spite of the increased stakes given this time. I understand that considerable improvements and alterations will be made to the course before the next meeting is held there, in fact some were already carried out for this last meeting. In the present state of the weather it seems extremely unlikely that the Poona First Extra Meeting will be able to take place on Saturday.

Just now the whole of Poona is practically flooded, the river rose twenty feet in two days ; the position of the Bund is only indicated by a ripple on the water at that point and Holkar's Bridge went under water yesterday ; however we hope that when this burst is over, we shall get a break for some weeks which will enable the Polo Tournament to be played off and let us get on with cricket and Racing.

The only Cricket Match played since my last letter was on Thursday and Friday last, Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Combined Colleges, which ended in a draw, very much in favour of the Gymkhana. Greig scored his second century of the season and is playing just as well as he has ever done before, and another interesting feature of the match was two good innings by Prince Shivajirao of Baroda, which enabled the Colleges to make a draw of the game.

The Gymkhana won the toss and Greig and Tillard opened the innings on a hard and good wicket : runs came fast from the outset, Greig playing his usual sound game, and scoring most of his runs behind the wicket, while Tillard bit hard and freely : the partnership for the first wicket lasted for an hour and a half, during which time 160 runs were made, before Tillard was out for 50 : though he was missed once badly and gave one or two other difficult chances, he played a good innings scoring most of his runs by hard drives, and played bright attractive cricket with such a good start; the rest of the players helped themselves to runs freely and quickly, most of them making about twenty. Greig was fourth out for 105, for which he played as sound admirable cricket as he always does, without any mistakes, Purcell also, who has not done much lately, weighed in with a well-compiled 40, and there are some judges of the game who think him one of the nicest bats at present playing in Poona. The total reached 340 when the innings was declared closed with ten wickets down. An unfortunate accident happened to the Colleges' wicketkeeper, who stopped a fast one with his nose and was unable to take any further part in the game, but his substitute at the wickets proved very useful with the gloves. The fielding was not very good, several catches being missed that should have been held. Joshi was the only bowler who came out with a good analysis, five wickets for 69 runs, which was distinctly good, looking at the total put up by the Gymkhana.

The Collegians had an hour and forty minutes' batting on Thursday evening and in that time lost six wickets for 67 runs; Hinde bowled very well taking five of the wickets, and few of the batsmen seemed able to play him with any confidence and Crump also bowled well, with little luck several catches off him not quite coming to hand. Sanjana who played very well for 23 was the only batsman who showed good form.

Play was resumed on Friday at 1-30, when Hinde was unable to get away, being detained by a Court-martial at Kirkee all day and the want of his bowling was badly felt. The Colleges' innings closed for 117, none of the later batsmen doing much to the bowling of Greig and Field except Prince Shivajirao who played very well for 35. The Gymkhana fielding was excellent and several good catches were held. Hinde had the best bowling analysis for the innings his figures being five wickets for 21 runs, while Greig took two for 10 and Field two for 8.

The Combined Colleges, being 220 runs in arrears, were made to follow their innings and on going in a second time, did much better : Narsram played in excellent style for 42 before he was out to a good catch at third slip off Crump. The stand of innings was made by Prince Shivajirao and Joshi who stayed together just over an hour and saved the game for their side. The former again showed very good form and made 67 not out ; he was badly missed in the slips by Wilmot with his score at 30, but this was his only mistake. Joshi also, though he too was missed in the slips, played very well for 38. When time was up the score was 184, the Colleges still requiring 40 runs to save the innings' defeat with three wickets to go, the Gymkhana thus having very much the best of the match.

Crump was the most successful bowler for the Gymkhana taking five wickets for 54 runs, and it was in this department that Hinde's absence was so much felt : the fielding was not up to standard, several catches being missed that should have been held and there is little doubt that it was these dropped catches that lost the Gymkhana the match: Greig acts the side a wonderful example in fielding as hardly anything gets past him, while he has hardly ever been known to miss a catch that came within his reach at all, if the rest of the side could only do as well, there would be few matches that they would not win this year : but it is only fair to say that so far the fielding has been very good all round.

On Sunday last the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds met at Kalas ford : a Jack was soon found which broke away towards Yerrowda Jail ; but he was pulled down before he reached it. We then retraced our steps towards the river and had almost got back there when another Jack was started which took a line towards Lohogaum village, and gave us a splendid run : whether the hounds were on the line of this Jack all the way is rather uncertain as many of the field saw a Chinkara which they thought the hounds were after—however the Master and whips declared that the Jack was there too. Anyway the quarry, Chink or Jack, gave us a first class run as far as Temple Hill, where we lost him, the point being some 4 or 5 miles.

Unfortunately, owing to the flooded state of the river it has been impossible for the in Four which is to represent Poona at Madras next month, to get out for practice lately : as the time is getting on it is hoped that they will be able to get out soon, as we hope they will repeat their success of last year.

All the troops are ordered out to-morrow in Review order to form a guard-of-honour and to line the route taken by H.E. Lord Lamington, from Ganeshkhind to the Poona Station, on his departure. The order for the Parade most thoughtfully states that in the event of wet weather, the parade will be off, and it seems unlikely at present that the streets will be lined for His Excellency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY,—ARRIVALS, JULY 26.—Barter, Colonel, Lincoln. Regt., from leave, from England.

Ainsworth, Capt., R.A.M.C., from leave, from England.

Clements, Lieut., 60th Rifles, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Worrington, Capt., 60th Rifles, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Thorne, Lieut., 103rd Infty., on leave, from Belgaum.

Nikalls, Major, 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Hunter, Lieut.-Col., S.W.B., 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 26.—Stevens, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on leave, to England.

Clements, Lieut., K. R. Rifles, on leave, to England.

Worrington, Capt., K. B. Rifles, on leave, to England.

Ainsworth, Capt., R.A.M.C., on duty, to Bellary.

LORD LAMINGTON'S DEPARTURE.

FAREWELL AT BYCULLA.

SOME IMPORTANT TOPICS.

The Justices' Election.

SEND-OFF FROM POONA.

With the demonstrations of the hearty good-will and affectionate farewell of Poona Society still fresh in his mind, Lord Lamington arrived in Bombay by a special train last evening, and although the arrival was private, was cordially greeted by a number of Government officers and others, who had assembled at the Victoria Terminus, and among whom were Brigadier-General Greenfield, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. T. W. Morison, A. M. T. Jackson, J. E. B Hatson, Under Secretary, Captain Stares, Brigade Major, Mr. W. L. Cameron, etc., who accorded His Excellency a hearty welcome. With Lord Lamington came the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Senior Member of Council, who is to act for him as Governor, and Mrs. Mackenzie, who Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Major Lee, Military Secretary, Major Richardson, and Aids-de-Camp. The special train, which was ten minutes behind time, and reached Victoria Terminus at 6-40 p.m precisely, was in charge of Mr. T. Alexander, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Biddle, Superintendent of the G. I. P. and Southern Maratha Railway Police and Inspector P. E. Pett, of the G. I. P. R. Police. His Excellency shook hands with several of the gentlemen present at the station and drove to the Secretariat, where he stops until his departure to-day.

Since Lord Lamington intimated his intention of resigning the Governorship of Bombay he has been subjected to such a round of handshakes, dinners, and speeches that he must of a verity be sighing for the moment when the *Persia* sails and gives him breathing room and privacy. His Excellency, after another and final bout of leave-takings at Poona yesterday, came down to Bombay in the evening, and after being received in much state at the Bori Bunder, spent an hour or so at the Secretariat, where he was by no means left alone, and then went on to the historic Byculla Club, where he made a farewell speech. Lord Curzon was the last Anglo-Indian celebrity to be dined there on his departure from India. That was a memorable night in the annals of the Club, and last night was another. For many years, the members and guests of the Byculla Club have had the privilege of listening to the valedictory oratory of departing Viceroys and Governors. Amongst such few post-prandial speeches, none will be better remembered than that of Lord Lamington last night. His Excellency has at least one pleasant trait in speaking—a trait nowadays common amongst the men who in earlier days passed through Lord Salisbury's Foreign Office—that of a severe unaffectedness, and that is a trait which would render attractive the utterances of a far less accomplished speaker than the departing Governor of Bombay. A word must be said for Mr. Tod, the new Secretary, who took the utmost pains to group the members and guests harmoniously, a fact which was unanimously noticed and commented upon, immediately the hundred and thirty members and guests were seated. This careful arrangement of the diners displayed much tact on the part of Mr. Tod, and does him no small credit. The banquet was given in the splendid coffee-room, the tables forming three sides of a quadrangle, and handsomely decorated with Allamanda blossoms, ferns, and silk in the Club colours—yellow and white. His Excellency occupied the seat to the right of the Chairman Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie being on the other. Mr. Leslie Crawford, the President of the Club, being at Home, Mr. Justice Russell took the chair in his stead. The following is a list of the guests :—

HOSTS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. R. Barlow, the Honble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. R. Branson, Mr. R. H. Brooke, Mr. A. R. Burney, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. J. G. H. Collister, Lieut.-Col M. A. T. Collie, Mr. A. Craigie, Lieut-Col. H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Hon. Sir Steyning Edgerley, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Mr. D. V. Fenton, Dr. J. W. Field, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Forbes, Mr. Alister Forbes, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. F. C. Fowle, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. C. H. Goodall, Mr. D. N. Graham, Surgn.-Genl. J. P. Greany, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. A. Hill, Maj. J. G. Hotel, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Major F. Joslen, Mr. P. E. Keene, Mr. L. B. Ker, Major P. P. Kilkelly, Mr. B. S. Lang, Major F. Lee, Mr. A. R. Leslie, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten; Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. Otto Meyer, Mr. G. Monteath, Mr. W. T. Morison, Major A. Moss, the Hon. Mr. J. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. J. Murdoch, Mr. R. W. Murphy, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Dr. A. Powell, Lt.-Col. W. H. Quicke, Mr. H. O. Quin, the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. W. C. Symes, Mr. F. H. Tod, Dr. J. N. Turner, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. A. S. A. Westrop, and Lt.-Col. M. T. Yarr.

GUESTS.

Col. C. R. Alexander, Captain Sidney Andrews, Mr. H. N. Alexander, Mr. C. Angore, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. A. G. Barr, Major Bannerman, Mr. U. Beckman, Mr. Claude Branson, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mr. H. T. Basch, Mr. F. W. Chanter, Mr. E. Clarke, Dr. H. Cogill, the Venble Archdeacon W. A. Dickins, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Mr. P. J. FitzGibbon, Mr. J. Florence, Captain J. G. Greig, Brig.-General R. M. Greenfield, Mr. B. P. Haigh, Major Lloyd Jones, the Most Revd. H. Jurgens, Major N. Kirby, Mr. D. J. McGillivray, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. P. de C. Morrias, Mr. Hugh Murray, Lieut. Col. W. H. E. Murray, Mr. J. S. McNeill, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Captain Paget, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. G. O. Plinston, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Captain Ramsay, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Reid, Lt.-Col. G. I. R. Richardson, Major Scudamore, Mr. Slater, "Times of India," The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, Captain Talbot, Mr. W. H. Traill, Mr. W. S. Walker, and Mr. R. Woollcombe.

The card of invitation was a well-printed memento of the occasion, bearing the menu for the evening.

Mr. Mallaudaine's band discoursed sweet music during the dinner, and the evening was a most enjoyable one.

At 10 o'clock, the Chairman rose to propose the health of the King, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The next toast was that of His Excellency which was drunk by the Chairman and enthusiastically responded to by the guests: The chairman, in the course of his eulogy, referred to Lord Lamington's appearance in "Vanity fair." The well-known Judge did not give the exact terms in which His Excellency was referred to by "John Junior," but the words were as follows :

"The Cochranes, of whom Lord Lamington is one, are a very ancient and adventurous family deriving their surname from the Barony of Cochrane, in Renfrewshire. They were improved into Earls of Dundonald more than three-hundred years ago ; and in Victorian days the eldest son of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas John Cochrane, sixth son of the eighth earl, was created a baron on his own merits after having represented four separate constituencies in Parliament. To him was born an only son, who is Charles Wallis Alexander Napier Ross Cochrane-Baillie, second Baron Lamington, traveller, daring adventurer and general favourite. Having served Lord Salisbury as assistant private secretary for the space of a year, he stood for North St. Pancras, and by his individual popularity and good looks won the hearts of the electors and a seat in the House of Commons, which he occupied until he succeeded to the barony.

He has seen much of the world ; for he has "done" Mexico; he has travelled in Russian Armenia from Tiflis to Ararat ; and in Siam he has made his way right through the Shan States from the upper waters of the Salween and Mekong Rivers to the French possessions in Tonkin, traversing country previously untrodden by any European. And being an observant person with a keen eye, he has acquired an amount of knowledge concerning these places that astonished the Foreign Office as much as it exasperated the French, who have been since rapidly pushing on in his footsteps.

"He is one of those few men who adorn the aristocracy and teach the democracy to delight in a gentleman," said John Junior."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with prolonged cheering on rising to respond to the toast, said :—

I thank you Mr. Chairman for the very sympathetic way in which you have spoken of me, and you, gentlemen, for your hearty reception of Mr. Russel's speech. It is with sincere regret and much disappointment that I bid farewell to India before the expiry of the ordinary term of my office as Governor. However, I had no option but to resign. In the present state of Lady Lamington's health, my duty lies undoubtedly at home. I am deeply touched by your reference to her and I trust that my return may under God's mercy, assist in her recovery, for that is my only solacing hope in cutting myself adrift from a life that has claimed and fascinated me. Without the presence of my wife I know that Government House duties have been but half performed and realise, to the full how, in addition to giving strength and comfort to oneself, the influence of a lady is of importance in a thousand directions.

It is well over three years and a half since I landed in Bombay to take over the duties of my office. To me as I look back on it the time seems very short, for, without exaggeration, I do not believe that there is any other office that affords its holder so much interest and delight as the Governorship of Bombay, were he only relieved from an overpresent anxiety which has at times all but overwhelmed me. I have made many friends, and I have been received with the greatest cordiality and kindness wherever I have gone. In my work I have been ably assisted, not only by my official advisers for whose help I cannot adequately express the gratitude I feel, but also by those gentlemen who freely give time and labour to aid us in our deliberations and without whose well-informed criticism and special knowledge, as I said the other day in the Legislative Council, our conclusions would, I doubt not, often be wrong. Such opportunities as I have had for recreation—and these opportunities are not numerous for a Governor—I have thoroughly enjoyed, and the visits I have been able to make from time to time to different parts of the Presidency, whether on official business, or to see places of ancient fame or natural or architectural beauty, or simply for sport, I shall remember with pleasure on account of the welcome that has every where been accorded to me by all classes and communities.

THE AFFAIRS OF BOMBAY.

I take it that, in a valedictory speech like this, I am expected to give some account of the more important matters that have engaged my attention and that of my Government. I have already, in bidding farewell to my colleagues in the Legislative Council, referred to some of them ; but there are other subjects, including some that concern especially the City of Bombay, about which I thought that this would be a more suitable occasion to speak. I will try to tax your patience as little as possible. I suppose the most prominent event during my period of office is the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The enthusiasm then begotten will, I am sure, never fade from the memories of those who were present and will form a cementing cord that will exist for years to come. In this connection I must recall the laying of the foundation stone of the museum, a project that has been very dear to me. There has been delay in connection with it, but the plans are now being got ready, and donations of four or five lakhs more are all that is required to assure the success of the scheme. I trust that you will, after my departure, maintain your interest in it, and that an undertaking started under Royal auspices may when furnished be both an additional beauty to Bombay and a means of commercial and intellectual advancement. I may next make mention of a matter that for a time gave rise to much discussion here and resulted in the appointment of a committee of enquiry, to be followed by a Commission—I mean of course the question of labour in our factories. We have been enabled to read the conclusions of the Factory Commission. Personally I am a great believer in non-interference with labour, as I candidly think in the long run that men can manage to make their own terms ; and there have been many occurrences recently in the country that show that even here the people of the country are able to impose to a considerable degree the conditions on which they care to labour. But it would seem that something further is required and particularly with respect to child-labour. At the same time I hope if legislation is undertaken it will allow of considerable elasticity so as to provide for the various conditions of life that pertain in different parts of India and in the mofussil as compared with Bombay City.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Coming to a purely local topic I wish it were possible to hasten the Back Bay Reclamation Project, but of course it is a matter requiring great consideration : once the engineering possibility and the financial soundness are proved then I trust every effort will be made to bring the scheme into existence. I know my hon'ble friend Mr. Dunn, as Chairman of the Improvement Trust, does not favour this and fears that the scheme will clash with other schemes, most important in their own sphere, which the Trust is developing. I won't go into detail, but I would say as a rejoinder that I do not believe for

any way made use of his official influence to secure election. They have been expressly declared eligible for election, and formerly they used to be elected. Apart from the old historic connection of officials with Municipal Government in Bombay, the main ground of their eligibility was the desire to give encouragement to gentlemen of this country, to whom the principle was foreign, to come forward and take part in election contests. It cannot, perhaps, be said that European gentlemen belonging to the unofficial classes are yet sufficiently anxious to take their proper share in the administration of this City, though I am aware of the difficulties in the way of busy men doing so. But it may be hoped that with self-government firmly established, gentlemen of all communities will no longer be backward in seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. It seems to me, therefore, that it will be no longer necessary, and as a general principle, it might be inexpedient, that executive Government officials of high standing whose duties being then into daily contact with their fellow-citizens should offer themselves for election, save in most exceptional circumstances; for by doing so they expose themselves to the risk of party criticism and misunderstanding and that is surely undesirable. This is the consideration which weighs most with me. I have said all I need say on this subject, and I hope my view has been clearly understood. It is a purely personal one, and must not be taken to bind my colleagues or successors in any way.

THE MOVING HEADQUARTERS.

Well, gentlemen, I turn to a subject that gives rise to periodic discussion when there is nothing of more pressing interest to discuss—and I daresay will continue to be a subject for periodic leading articles—namely the question of our change of headquarters. Government are constantly being taken to task in the Press and elsewhere on account of their frequent changes of headquarters. We are told we ought to spend at least eight months out of the year in Bombay and omit the October move to Mahableshwar altogether. We are called an absentee Government and are blamed for unnecessarily delaying by these moves the course of official business. Well, charming as are all the residences of the Government of Bombay, I can assure you that my Bombay residence has always chiefly appealed to me and I have been quite indifferent about the various moves. But with regard to the various moves everything is comparative and I ask, is there in India, whether it be the Supreme Government or any local Government, any that lives so near the centres of population as that of Bombay? I see that ludicrous statements are made as to the delay in dealing with business due to the absence of Government from their headquarters. From personal enquiry I am satisfied that the delay is at any time insignificant. Now-a-days Mahabl shwar is brought within eight or nine hours of Bombay, and as regards residence in Poona I cannot conceive how any Indian gentleman of this Presidency can deny that Poona has many of the attributes of a capital and is properly, therefore, the seat of Government for many months of the year. I see statements made comparing the sufferings nobly endured by the legal and commercial communities who have to reside in Bombay. As regards the former they have recognised holidays and so also the latter. But what is most important of all is that the gentlemen who were in these professions are able to secure a Saturday to Monday holiday. Now that is denied to a Government official, particularly a Secretary, and the strain of continuous ordinary work seven days a week without interruption from year's end to year's end is a very heavy one indeed, and the five to six weeks spent in Mahableshwar in the cold weather that provokes so much resentment I regard as most essential for the health of the members and staff of Government to enable them successfully to discharge their onerous duties without breakdown and the more frequent taking of leave, and it is the only one short period of the year that Government have the slight chance of living in a climate which can be termed bracing. In referring to this subject I may say I looked into the matter some two years ago when the question was receiving attention. It was then said that if Government were only to live in one place, there were many reasons that that place might be Poona and not Bombay. I fancy that those reasons still hold good to-day. However, I would go further if possible, and were I entering on my Governorship I would see whether it is not practicable for Government to go further afield and from time to time make its headquarters in other Presidency centres such as Ahmedabad and Belgaum. I believe such a change would have great benefit both in the acquisition of local knowledge and also by infusing life, life and other advantages that are held to accrue from Government coming to reside in any given centre. I myself, as you know, have in the intervals of official routine visited most parts of the Presidency, and Sind as well as Aden, and I set much value on the first-hand acquaintance thereby gained of different classes of people, their condition and their requirements. The first hand knowledge of local conditions and wants is an invaluable aid in determining many questions that come to us from the mofussil, but I attach still greater importance to the opportunity thus afforded of demonstrating to the people and the hardworked district official of the mofussil that the Governor takes sufficient personal interest in them and has sufficient personal sympathy with them in their work and their anxieties and various requirements to come and see them for himself—to be shown on the spot what they require, and discuss the circumstances as man to man. Bombay is not the Bombay Presidency, big and important as it is, there are 17 or 18 millions dwelling outside its limits and it is well that the people should know their Governor to be one who desires to know and understand them, and the conditions in which they work and live, and not a vague personality remaining always aloof from them.

DECENTRALISATION.

Talking of the shortcomings of Government and Governors, brings me to a question about which I said something in the Legislative Council meeting of last Saturday—the policy of decentralisation to which Mr Morley referred in his budget speech. As the question is under the consideration of the Government of India, I need only say that it will be for the Commission appointed to see where there are evils and what remedies may be applied, but, speaking merely for myself, I think that the appointment of Inspectors-General necessarily tends to centralisation and to a stereotyping of system that is harmful. That is my experience. A far better plan and one that would be a direct incentive to improvement and to the acquisition of wider knowledge would be to allow of heads of departments to meet together every year in a different centre and compare notes. This has already been done in some instances. I don't wish to contend that there are no exceptions possible to the system of Inspectors-General as there are some where standardization is essential. It must be clearly understood that I am not championing any drastic change in the relations of the Supreme and Local Governments. The latter have necessary entire control over certain departments and are properly watchful and vigilant in all others; all that I wish to avoid is the tendency due to modern conditions to encroach more and more on local responsibility.

THE "UNREST."

One other matter I must say something about—a matter which has for some time past been exciting much interest and discussion here and at home—the subject of so-called "Unrest in India." It is a very big subject as regards the causes, extent and remedies. My only object in alluding to it is to mention my belief and hope that a better position is being established. I must question whether there is such discontent as at first sight would appear to be the case from the out-pourings of the Native Press, and I doubt whether their hostile criticism of British rule reaches the masses to the extent that is at times supposed. That the great masses of the population entertain inimical feelings to the British I do not believe. There are a section who do re, or pretend to desire, the subversion of British rule. It is difficult to see how, from common sense view, they can be surprised if steps are taken to check the preaching of any such doctrine or that any sympathy with them is possible. But as for those who recognise that the establishment of our rule must be maintained, it is not possible but easy to understand their feelings that some changes of administration might bring the latter into closer conformity with their views. There are questions to which, as we are aware, the Viceroy has given his attention. What I wish to emphasize is that there is not any desire to check reasonable Indian aspirations so long as Government can feel fairly assured that in giving expression to them the assent of the great mass, pre-ponderating mass of intelligent popular feeling, is in accord with any changes made. I need not detain you much longer. I would repeat my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and you, gentlemen, who are present here to-night for the cordiality of your farewell to me. I should like also that those who are not here official and non-official, Indian and European should be assured of my sincere gratefulness to them for the loyal assistance and support they have rendered me throughout my term of office. Lord Northcote in saying good bye to you in 1903 expressed the hope that the members of Government and their officers would be as kind to me as they had been to him. I acknowledge most gratefully that they have been so, and have made my work here pleasant to me. With so many members of the Civil Service before me, I do not think it necessary to expatiate upon the virtues of that Service. I shall only say that I believe that there is no Service in any country nor has there been one in history with so high a principle as that which animates the Indian Civil Service. While the standard of its members continues at its old height their duties have been me heavier, and their trials greater than in the past. I think them now, the Members of Council, who have been my colleagues, the Secretaries to Government, and my own Secretaries, and the members of the Service, executive and judicial, for the support they have given me. I desire to extend my thanks to the members of the branch Services, who have worked so faithfully. I rely confidently on the Departments of Government extending the same assistance to my successor as they have to myself. In him they will have a Ruler, who has displayed the most distinguished capacity and versatility in varied fields of activity.

And now, gentlemen, a word of personal farewell to those present here. I am glad to think that so many are my personal friends, come so during common duties or in social intercourse, or in the hunting field, where we were fellow-subjects under the sway of an Autocrat whom I am glad to see present this evening. A common request at parting among natives of this Presidency is that those left behind should "keep kindness" for the departing friend. Gentlemen, my parting request to you is that you should keep a kindly remembrance of me in your hearts, and that, as I shall never forget my stay among you, and your kindness to me, I may in turn hope that I shall not be altogether forgotten in Bombay. (Prolonged cheers.)

At the conclusion of his speech His Excellency proposed the health of the Chairman and was "Chaired" before leaving.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

H. E. Lord Lamington had a most enthusiastic send-off this afternoon. His Excellency's first move was through the various thoroughfares of the City accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, Captain Talbot, A.D.C. and Dr. Coghill and escorted by a Battery of Artillery, one Squadron of the 26th Light Cavalry and by his Body-guard. To see the last of the departing Governor crowds surged on to the streets in the city and various points of vantage on the way to the Railway Station, but drenching rain interfered with further public demonstrations and considerably spoilt the usual glamour of such occasions.

The lining of the route from Government House to the Railway Station by the different troops in garrison was abandoned owing to the rain.

The railway platform was ablaze with political and military uniforms and dainty toilettes, all British and Native officials being present and a very many ladies.

The City Municipal Corporation presented His Excellency, with an address to which His Excellency replied in very feeling terms and the Guard of Honor of 100 rank and file supplied by the East Lancashire Regiment, with band and colors was stationed outside and saluted His Excellency as he alighted, and no sooner the train steamed slowly out of the platform the band struck up "Auld Lang Sene" and three ringing cheers were given for His Excellency while the Battary of Artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Hon'ble Messrs. Barrow and Cameron, General Richardson, Colonel Haughton, Major Lee, Mr. Caddell acting Private Secretary, Dr. Coghill and an A. D. C. accompanied His Excellency to Bombay.

POONA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Municipal Address which was read by Sirdar Coopaswamy Moodliar the President:—

May it please your Excellency,

We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Poona, beg leave to approach your Excellency to convey to you our deep sense of regret which your sudden departure from this Presidency has caused to all classes of the community in Poona. We cherished the hope that Your Excellency would have been able to complete your tenure of office, but as unfortunately circumstances beyond your control have necessitated your departure we must submit to the inevitable. But we cannot allow Your Excellency to depart from the Capital of the Deccan without giving expression to the deep obligation we owe to you for your sympathy and kindness of heart which you have evinced in all your relations with this Corporation. We may here beg leave to say that sympathy which you particularly showed to the suffering population of this unfortunate city during the plague time by your frequent visits at considerable inconvenience and personal risk, your constant inquiries regarding their health and condition and your encouraging approval of the plague measures adopted by the Municipality, touched us deeply. We now feel that in the circumstances of your departure we, the members of this Corporation on behalf of the citizens of Poona, must express our deepest sympathy with Your Excellency in the domestic trouble which has come upon you. We trust Providence will relieve your anxiety and that Your Excellency will find on arrival in England Lady Lamington completely recovered.

There are several matters in connection with the administration of this Municipality such as drainage and water supply schemes which have received Your Excellency's warm support and concession made with regard to extra water charges and on which we should have dwelt at length but we fear to intrude on Your Excellency in your present state of intense anxiety and trouble and refrain from doing so. We however, take this opportunity to tender our most grateful thanks for all your acts of kindness and sympathy during your tenure of office. In conclusion we wish Your Excellency a happy voyage and you and Lady Lamington many years of health and happiness.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—Mr. President, and members of the Poona City Corporation, I feel very thankful, indeed that you should have determined upon presenting me with an address on my departure and I am glad to have met you here. Your presence here must has caused you considerable inconvenience owing to the heavy rain. Leaving you, as I do, I can assure you that it has been a source of great sorrow to me to contemplate my abrupt termination of my connection with your city. If during my term of office here I have in any way secured the regard of the people in my charge in the three and half years of my life in this presidency I am pleased to wish it could have been possible for me to remain in Poona and see the completion of the schemes which have been launched by you. Those projects will tend to ameliorate and improve the sanitation of your city. I have always taken great interest in the question of your water-supply, sanitation and better drainage and I most earnestly hope that these projects will improve the health of your city. I pray that you may be spared a visitation of plague in this season and I trust your timely efforts to mitigate the scourge will bear good results and that your experience of last year will not be followed this year.

I thank you for your prayers on behalf of Lady Lamington and I trust they will be answered. You cannot realize how lonely my lot has been without a helpmate at Government House. It now remains for me to thank you for your address and the casket you have presented to me, and I asked you to believe me that my sojourn here has always been full of interest to me.

MUNICIPAL FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, with the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersy, the President, in the Chair.

At the outset, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Acting Municipal Commissioner said:—Mr. President, I have to ask urgency for the consideration of the farewell address, which it is proposed to present to H. E. Lord Lamington, on his departure from India. I understand that it is the general desire of Councillors that an address should be presented, by the Corporation, and with this desire I entirely concur. The draft address has been circulated to Councillors, and I may say that it appears to me most suitably framed. As time is short, I ask that the matter be treated as urgent and passed at once.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta then moved that a farewell address be presented to His Excellency Lord Lamington on his approaching retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay. That the following draft address be approved and adopted and the Secretary be requested to intimate to Government in the Political Department and the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the wish of the Corporation to present this address to his Lordship in the Municipal Hall on his departure. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the cost of illuminating and engrossing the address and other incidental charges.

In moving the above proposition Sir Pherozeshah said that it did not require many words from him to commend the proposition to the acceptance of the Corporation. They were all aware that the entire Presidency had received with deep regret the news of the sudden retirement of His Excellency. In common with the Presidency the members of the Corporation also felt that the circumstances which led to His Excellency sending in his resignation were of such a character as demanded sympathy on their part for His Excellency. He (the speaker) had spoken so recently about His Excellency that he saw no necessity of dilating on the fact, the sympathy and kind consideration which his Lordship had shewn towards the people of this Presidency. The Corporation could not allow him to part from them without expressing on behalf of the City their feelings of regret at his sudden retirement. He could speak from personal knowledge that His Excellency always took the deepest interest in Municipal affairs and no small credit was due to His Excellency for the adjustment of Police charges and various liabilities of the Corporation. The adjustment was not finally concluded but it was approaching termination. It was to be regretted that his Lordship did not stay to carry the adjustment to a final conclusion. But he was sure that the question would be settled satisfactorily with certain modifications that they proposed after the departure of His Excellency. He was sure they would join him in expressing their deep regret at the resignation of Lord Lamington, whose sympathetic rule they had all been familiar with, during the last three years and a half.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dinn seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia supported it and it was unanimously agreed to by the Corporation.

THE DRAFT ADDRESS.

The following is the draft of the address:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane-Baillie, Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., &c., &c., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay desire, most respectfully, to express to Your Excellency, on behalf of the inhabitants of this City, our heartfelt regret at Your Excellency's impending departure.

In common with the whole Presidency we deplore Your Excellency's premature retirement from the headship of the local Government, and our regret is rendered the more poignant by the fact that it is the continued ill-health of Lady Lamington that renders Your Excellency's presence in England necessary.

During the time Your Excellency has occupied the high position of Governor of this Presidency you have exhibited qualities that have deservedly earned for you, not only the respect and esteem, but the genuine affection of the entire mass of the population. The sympathetic spirit in which your Excellency has approached all questions affecting the welfare of the people, your broad-minded liberality—free from all petty or narrow prejudice—your kindly consideration and your unfailing tact have so endeared you to all classes, throughout the Presidency that the news of Your Excellency's retirement was received everywhere with feelings akin to dismay.

In the almost short period that Lady Lamington was among us she evinced a like spirit of friendly interest and solicitude, and it has been a sincere source of regret to us that the state of her ladyship's health cut short a career of useful and kindly beneficence.

We, the Corporation of Bombay, desire specially to most gratefully acknowledge the real and sincere interest which Your Excellency has consistently shown in the Municipal affairs of the City. Your presence on more than one occasion in this Hall and your constant visits to different parts of the City have evidenced a desire on the part of Your Excellency to ascertain at first hand the state and condition of the people with a view to improvement, and the most recent example of Your Excellency's concern for our affairs has been an earnest endeavour—the success of which is now practically ensured—to settle a matter which has been a harassing source of contention and controversy between Government and the Corporation for a long series of years.

In now bidding Your Excellency a regretful farewell we sincerely pray that the cause of Your Excellency's prolonged anxiety may be removed by her Ladyship's restoration to health; and we feel convinced that, though separated from us by distance, Your Excellency will retain your interest in all that pertains to the welfare of this country and people and will, in another sphere of usefulness, apply the knowledge and experience gained here to assist in advancing the prosperity and contentment of this portion of dominions of His Most Gracious Majesty to whom we respectfully beg Your Excellency to convey our assurances of unswerving loyalty and devotion.

The address will be read by the Chairman at 12-30 to-day.

LORD LAMINGTON AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

H. E. Lord Lamington has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir,—I desire to thank the Chamber for the letter which you have addressed me on their behalf, and for the very generous terms in which you have expressed sympathy and regret at my departure, and appreciation of the efforts I have made to further the interests of the Port and City of Bombay. It is a source of the deepest gratification to me that I should have been able to earn the commendation of so important and representative a body as the Chamber. Among the many regrets that accompany the enforced curtailment of my tenure of office, I feel none more keenly than that I should be unable to assist further in the disposal of the important questions with which, as you observe, require early settlement. I can only assure you that my interest in the Port of Bombay will not terminate with my departure from your midst.

I desire to place on record my sense of the value to Government and to the community in general of a body like the Chamber, representing the soundest opinions of the merchants of Bombay, and particularly of the assistance which the Chairman of the Chamber, yourself and Mr. Procter, have throughout my term of office, constantly afforded me.—I am, Yours very truly,

LAMINGTON.

THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

THE following is a copy of a letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor by the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana of which his Excellency has recently consented to be Patron:—

My Lord,—On behalf of the Executive and Members of this Gymkhana I have the honor to convey to your Excellency their sincere regret that you are leaving India, and more particularly to express their sorrow at the immediate cause of your departure.

We feel an especial debt of gratitude to your Excellency in that the very existence of our Gymkhana is due to your kind consideration for the Trading community in particular, as well as the public in general.

Good progress been made with the Club House and grounds and it was hoped that during the approaching cold season your Excellency would have done us the honour of formally opening the building.

It is with regret that we realize this is now impossible, but it will always be indelibly recorded in the annals of this Gymkhana that it was under your Excellency's administration that the scheme was sanctioned and a much needed institution provided for healthful recreation.

That the health of her Excellency Lady Lamington may be speedily restored is our earnest hope and with our heartfelt sympathy I remain,—Your Excellency's Most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. Gregory Hyde,
Ag. Chairman.

MEMORIAL NURSING HOME.

Generous Gift by Mr. Jacob Sassoon.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon having most generously placed a lakh at the disposal of His Excellency Lord Lamington, His Excellency has decided to devote it to the endowment of a Central Nursing Association to be associated as far as possible with the name of Lady Lamington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Private Secretary to the Governor:—

Mr. Jacob Sassoon having most generously placed a lakh of Rupees at the disposal of H.E. Lord Lamington, His Excellency has decided to devote it to the endowment of a central Nursing Association to be associated, so far as possible, with the name of Lady Lamington. This munificent offer on the part of Mr. Jacob Sassoon comes only a few months after his donation of two lakhs towards the construction of a new European Hospital in Poona.

HANDSOME PARTING GIFTS.

The lakh of rupees placed by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir at the disposal of His Excellency, the Governor has decided to expend as follows:—

Rs. 50,000 to the Museum Committee; Rs. 45,000 to the Cama Hospital and Rs. 5,000 to the Adams-Wyllie Hospital. In both of the latter two institutions Lady Lamington was keenly interested. His Excellency has devoted Rs. 50,000 to the Museum as it is an object which, he believes will be of the highest benefit to the Presidency and the foundation of which is closely associated with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPARTURE.

AMENDED PROGRAMME.

A change has been made in the route by which Lord Lamington proceeds from the Secretariat to Carnac Bunder to-day. Starting from the Secretariat at 12-30 p.m., His Excellency turns into Mayo Road, next into Church Gate Street, and lastly into Hornby Road by the Floral Fountain, and goes straight to the Corporation Hall, where the address of the Corporation will be presented to him. Leaving the Corporation Hall, His Excellency goes by the Cruickshank Road as far as the Money School, and then proceeds by the Girgaum Road as far as the Girgaum Tramway terminus. Thence he proceeds by the Charney Road past the Parthana Samaj and turns into Grant Road as far as the J. J. Hospital. The carriages then drive up the Parel Road up to the Northern end of Abdul Rehman Street down to the Crawford Market, and onward by the Carnac Road to Carnac Bunder. Troops will line the streets from Abdul Rehman Street to the Bunder. Another correction in the programme relates to the President of the Municipal Corporation who, also, will be officially present at the Bunder to wish His Excellency farewell.

H. E. Lord Lamington has sent the following letter in reply to the manager from the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay.

Sir,—I have to thank you for the telegram expressing the regret of the Anjuman at my departure. In doing so, I desire to record my wishes for the prosperity and progress of the Anjuman.

His Highness Nawab Seedee Ibrahim Mahomed Yakubkhan Mubazat Dowla Nusrat, Jhung Bahadoor, Nawab of Sachin arrived yesterday morning by the passenger train from Sachin, accompanied by the Hon. Syed Zain El Edroos, Sahebzada Syed Ali El Edroos, Mr. Balaji Krishna Rao, Private Secretary, Dr. Daniel, State Surgeon, and 10 followers. His Highness was received by, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan and a large number of friends at Charni Road. His Highness has specially come down from Sachin to bid goodbye to His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay. His Highness who is a honorary A. D. C. to the Governor will accompany him from the Secretariat and drive with him in the State carriage through the town to the Carnac Bunder. His Highness is staying at Chowpatty and leaves immediately after the departure of His Excellency.

The sudden and unexpected news of the resignation of His Excellency Lord Lamington has sent a pang of sorrow and disappointment to the hearts of all classes and communities of Western India. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the foremost and accredited representative of this Presidency, gave expression of the deep-felt sentiment not only of the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay but of all classes and communities inhabiting the Western Presidency when he said that it was with a heavy heart they had heard of the ill-news of His Excellency's abrupt departure from this Presidency. "It was with a far heavier heart that we heard of the reason for the sudden departure." During the short time Lady Lamington was in Bombay she won the affection and regard of the women of this Presidency by her perfectly womanly sympathy and lady like behaviour. She at once became a favourite of every one who had the privilege and pleasure of coming in any sort of contract with her. Her simpleness of manners kindliness of behaviour her accessibility to all classes of people, her active sympathy for the suffering women of this country stood in marked contrast to the haughty manners and standoffish behaviour of many of the ladies belonging to the ruling hierarchy; and many were the constant enquiries made and many were the prayers sent up for the condition of her Ladyship's health ever since the day she had abruptly to leave India. No one then knew that Bombay would not have the privilege of seeing her during the term of office of His Excellency Lord Lamington. And the people of Bombay say Amen with one heart in the expression of hope uttered by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he said to His Excellency, "I can only hope that on your return to England you may hear better news of Lady Lamington's health and that in your future career of usefulness, so brilliantly begun in early days in far Australia and continued in this Presidency, you will not forget the destinies of this land."—*Oriental Review.*

THE AMIR'S SON'S HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The *Paisa Akbar* announces that Sirdar Nussarulla Khan intends going for the Haj pilgrimage next year. It is believed definite arrangements for the journey will be made on the return of the Amir to Kabul.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

Invited to Play Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The Colombo cricketer, George Vanderspar, has written to the Secretary, Marylebone C. C. and Pelham Warner, asking for the English team for Australia, due here by the "Orient" on October 24th to play a match against a picked team of Ceylon cricketers.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Rangoon, Sheerazee; Karachi City, Vijoysing; Byd Readdat, Baboolinath Vasanji Naranji; Mrs. Bhoji Giuning Factory, care of Jagannath K shav; Jamnagar, Karimbhan teacher; Cawnpore, Ramchand Mulgna Mill Badachandbhai Chowl House, 300; Multan City, Chandramalik Waliram; Baroda, Dana Ravabhangja Hangarichali Sarkari Kotdi; Koregaon, Kashi Mankoo Send Gavtamali Adda, near Saharasta; Madras, Hajee Haneefsa, care of Hajee Abdullasa, 32, Mandvi Moulmein, Moosa Tailor, Freer Road; Barwani, Ishloo, care of Soram Company, Motorcar Palva Road; Junagad, Prembai Aluna Khoja Galli; Jammu, Easencer; Udaipur, Wakefield, Taj Hotel; Jaora, Mulvi Kanmsella Beldevibai; Bangalore, Mohamedkhan, care of Ebraheem Tyeb.

MR. BERRINGTON has arrived at Simla and takes over the headship of the Telegraph Department at the beginning of next month.

COLONEL MORGAN, Head of the Civil Veterinary Department, sails for Home, on retirement, on the 24th proximo.

OFFICER'S SON'S SUICIDE.

Troubled Through Lack of Occupation.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 9, Mr. A. C. Wapshare, a son of Colonel Wapshare, shot himself dead in his room at the Apollo hotel. The deceased was a promising young fellow under thirty and though he had a thousand rupees at King's, he was in trouble at having no occupation. He had written two letters to a Mr. Ball, a resident of the hotel, asking that gentleman to call and see him as he was in trouble, but could not explain himself.

Another letter was addressed to Mr. R. W. Wills, care of Post Office, Nalvasha. This was not posted and is now in the possession of the police. It ran as follows:—

My dear Wills,—Yours of the 25th to hand. I am sorry to hear you have lost cattle. I wrote to you some weeks ago if you could find me anything to do. The chief and foremost reason for my not leaving was that I didn't like to get out without hearing from you first. In fact, I funked because if I once came out, I would never go back without accomplishing something. Now just write and tell me whether I shall come out or not. Is it possible to get anything? Remember I should never hold you to blame if the thing didn't turn out as you expected, as after all I only ask you to give me an opinion. Now, my dear chap, I won't write any more as I am very tired, very hot and rather dispirited, but you write "Ek-dum" and give me your opinion. Yours sincerely,

WAPSHARE.

From the purport of the letter it will be seen that the deceased appeared to be greatly distressed at being out of employment, and it is more than likely he took his life because of this unfortunate circumstance.

The deceased came to Bombay on the 16th instant and took up his abode in the Prince of Wales Hotel. After he had paid his bill there, he removed to the Apollo and his things taken into room No. 75 on the first floor. He appeared to wear a worried look and had been drinking.

After dinner he retired to his room, and having made himself comfortable, took up a paper and commenced reading. He was last seen in his room at 11 o'clock, after which he shut the door and nothing further was seen or heard of him till 9-30 yesterday morning, when one of the servants of the hotel, on opening the door, discovered the unfortunate young man, shot through the heart, lying across the bed dead. The servant immediately informed the hotel people, who promptly communicated with the police. Judging from the position in which the body was lying, it would appear that he was sitting in an upright position when he took his life. He was dressed in shirt and trousers. His chest was uncovered, and the wound was right above the heart. The bullet embedded itself in his body.

In the afternoon, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of the deceased at the Apollo Hotel.

Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Moly, Manager of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, deposed that the deceased came to his hotel at about twelve o'clock on Thursday. He had been staying at the hotel before, for about three months. Witnesses know him to be the son of Lieut.-Colonel Wapshare, now retired and staying at Mount Abu. The deceased took room No. 75. Witness saw him on Thursday evening, when he did not appear to be in a proper state of mind. He looked as if he had been drinking, and appeared depressed. At 9-30 a.m., yesterday, witness was informed that he would not open the door of his room for chota hazri. Witness went to the bath-room door, which was not bolted and saw the deceased as viewed by the jury. The main door was locked from inside. Witness informed the police. He saw a revolver on the floor and the deceased lying dead on the bed.

Mr. W. C. P. Ewing, Assistant Manager of the Prince of Wales Hotel, said that the deceased had stayed at his hotel for eight or ten days. When he first came to his hotel, he drank a good deal. Witness spoke to him, and lately he said: "Don't know what to do or how to pull myself together." He told witness that he had been in Kitchener's fighting scouts in South Africa, and that he had been an officer in the second battalion of the Leicester Regiment. He said he had money. He told witness on Thursday that he was leaving the hotel.

Police Inspector Jones said that, on receiving information from Mr. Moxy, he went to the Apollo Hotel and entered the deceased's room through the bath-room. The deceased was lying on the bed on his back with his knees bent, but hanging down over the bed, which was covered with blood. The shirt had a bullet hole through it, and on removing it, the chest on the region of the heart had a bullet-hole wound. The revolver was on the ground at the side of the bed. It was a six-chamber revolver and contained three loaded cartridges and one empty one. The barrel was found on the bed near the wall. Witness found two slips of paper addressed to Mr. Ball. On the dressing table he found a closed envelope addressed to R. B. Wills, Nivasha, containing a letter, dated 25th July. Witness also found several private letters on the same table, and a deposit receipt from King, King and Co. for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. George Ball, a Mill Manager, staying at the hotel, said he met the deceased at the Apollo Hotel about six weeks ago. The slips of paper shown to him were seen by him for the first time that morning. Witness could not tell the trouble they referred to.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver through the chest while temporarily insane.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Great Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor. Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Ocean Telegraphic Perfect.
	Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Interrupted.	...	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	25	6	10 p.m.	11	38
Teheran	26	12	25 p.m.	1	56
Suez	26	2	20 p.m.	0	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 26th July 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	26th July 1907.	1	24	0	3
Karachee	Ditto	0	22	0	1
Madras	Ditto	1	21	0	8

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6 06).

Saigon-Bangkok interrupted (12-7-07).

MISS HELEN GOULD declares that to satisfy all the requests for money she receives she would require an annual income of £25,000,000. Her correspondents average 300 weekly. They ask for everything under the sun, from false teeth, bicycles, and bridal trousseaux to houses and land. According to an amusing tabulated statement she has issued, eleven persons within seven days petitioned her for pianos and four for gold watches. Others the *Mail* says desired sewing machines, and several young ladies thought Miss Gould would like to furnish their bridal clothes, hinting that a dowry would be most acceptable. A model son requested £100 to erect a monument to his deceased father, but the most ambitious was a man who needed £200,000 to found a colony in Cuba.

CAPE FEDERATION.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

Lord Selborne's Historic Memorandum on the Federation of the South African Colonies, the main points of which were given in the "Daily Mail," on July 4th, was issued as a Blue Book this evening.

The remarkable statement on the railway problem is included with the suggestion of curtailing the inordinate advantages for Delagoa Bay without damaging Portugal, as "explained in the "Daily Mail" last week General Botha's Government, while cordially approving the Federation, dissent from the views on Delagoa Bay, and declare their sincere friendliness to Portugal.

Lord Selborne's Memorandum, some fifty pages long, is a piece of literature and statesmanship, adorned with classical allusions, historic argument and striking reflections on Imperial growth. The gist of it having already been given in the "Daily Mail," a few quotations will show its lofty character:—

"I have had but a single purpose in view—to demonstrate to the people of South Africa, from their own history, how much they can gain by accepting that full measure of internal independence which the British Empire offers as birthright to all its sons."

Rather than see American trade to develop a spanish port on its frontier, the Father of the American people was prepared to change the course of Nature even, and to carry the traffic of the Mississippi by canals to the sea, through American ports at the mouth of the Potomac. Such sacrifice, he thought, that it became America to make for the sake of her future safety and union. More remarkable still is the fact that this project led to the union of the States under one National Government, which was able to overcome the difficulty without cutting the canals. Such is the imagination, the force of will, and the capacity for sacrifice needed to make a nation, that if South Africans purpose that end for themselves, they must pursue these difficult questions with like purpose and the same indomitable courage."

PATRIOTISM'S FIRST DUTY.

"The first duty of patriotism is towards one's own country. A government of united British South Africa could safe-guard the legitimate interests of its own ports without depriving the allied port of its legitimate share of trade for its own inland markets of cheap transports."

"So long as the States remain separate, it passes the wit of man to frame a fiscal policy for them all, or to produce the benefits of union where the principle of division is maintained in fact. The clumsy methods of public business devices to get round these difficulties, while serving to cloak the unnatural disunion of South Africa, are miserable makeshifts when compared to the strength of simple institutions of a nation united as one people."

"If the people of South Africa will seek as the one thing needful the faculty of political mastery over themselves; if, in a word, they can rise to the idea that the nationality itself will and not be ruled by the elements of which it is made up, prosperity will follow as it must wherever chaos gives place to order."

"So long as the political arrangements are such that the Transvaal has materially more to gain by traffic with Portugal than with her sister Colonies, her sacrifice will unite her with Delagoa Bay and divide her from them."

"So long as that state of affairs is allowed to continue, the wider and deeper will that division become. It will develop into mutual hostility, fatal to common understandings, such as the Customs Convention. That hostility will end by becoming a tradition of South Africa. Its tools will be driven so deep that in the future no one will be able to tear them up. The material interests of the Transvaal will become so involved with Delagoa Bay that it may in the end prove impossible to unite British South Africa as it has proved impossible to combine Sweden and Norway under one government."

"To say that there is at this moment no racial question in South Africa is to ignore facts and to confound the aim of the future with the realities of the present. I hold it a safer course to face those facts, and those who seek to found a national union will do well to remember that we are still within five years of a civil war. The mutual respect begotten in the course of that arduous struggle will prove the first and firmest foundation of a common nationality in the future, but for the moment it is best to remember that South Africans are men, subject to all the natural limitations of human nature, and it would be blindness to deny that there still remains between them a measure of suspicion and distrust."

"I am convinced that the best way to overcome this difficulty is for both races to avow it, and at the same time for both to admit that the only form of union is one which the other party will accept as well as themselves. National union is one of those few matters upon which every Government must take every opposition into its confidence with reserve."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for first 13 days ending 13th July 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry (Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for first 13 days and wk. 13th July 07				
G I P Ry Section	5,15,000	8,22,113	16,873	13,53,986
I M R system	1,32,000	2,63,811	1,302	3,97,200
A D C Ry	17,110	22,319	82	39,781
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total	6,65,000	11,09,439	18,169	17,90,369
Actuals for corresponding first 13 weeks ending 14th July 06				
G I P R Section	5

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY,

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen gave a children's party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. Their Majesties on Tuesday visited Bangor, where the King laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the University College. Principal Reichel was knighted. The King, after a motor-drive through the Snowdon district, sailed with the Queen from Holyhead. Their Majesties where warmly welcomed next day in Dublin, where they attended a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge after visiting the International Exhibition.—The Prince of Wales on Tuesday presented medals for acts of gallantry in saving life.

Automobilism.—The first race meeting at Brooklands was held on Saturday, the principal event being the contest for the Montagu Cup, of the value of £2,100.

Civil List Pensions granted in the year ended with March last include £200 to Sir F. C. Burnand, £150 to "Ouida," £100 to Mr. John Davidson, and £100 to the widow of Professor Maitland.

Cricket.—Last week Cambridge beat Oxford by five wickets, the South Africans beat Sussex by 39 runs, Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, and Surrey beat Derbyshire by an innings and 16 runs.—This week the match between Gentlemen and Players had to be left drawn owing to heavy rain, Warwickshire beat Hampshire by five wickets.

Ecclesiastical.—The Representative Church Council sat last week at Westminster. A resolution on unauthorised ornaments was withdrawn after discussion. A resolution on the Church and social questions was adopted.—The International Conference of the Evangelical Alliance has been held in London.

Elections.—The Barrow polling resulted in the return of Mr. P. Curran (Labour) by 4,698 votes against 3,930 for Mr. Rose-Innes (U.), 3,474 for Mr. Hughes (L.), 2,122 for Mr. O'Hanlon (Nationalist).—In North-West Staffordshire, where a Liberal majority of 2,110 last year followed a Conservative majority of 1,611 in 1900, Sir A Billson's death will cause a fresh election.

Henley Regatta ended on Friday. The Grand Challenge Cup was won again by a Belgian crew, and the Diamond Sculls by Captain W. H. Darell.

Ireland.—The Master of the Rolls has granted Mr. E Martyn a declaration that a resolution of the Kildare-Street Club Committee expelling him, on the ground that he had said an Irishman who entered the Army or Navy should be flogged was invalid.—Valuable State jewelry has disappeared from a strong room in Dublin Castle.—A.A. Lynch, who was convicted of high treason in 1903, has been pardoned.

Law.—The judgment for damages against the *Daily Mail* obtained by the owner of a so-called "haunted house" has been reversed on appeal.—Mr. Justice Bray is trying the Attorney-General's claim against the Duke of Richmond for estate duty on the late duke's Scottish property.—A proposal for a composition submitted by Mr. J. H. Wilson, M. P., has been sanctioned.—General Sir G. C. Bird accused of misappropriating £114 belonging to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, has been discharged.—The Baroness von Eschardstein (*nee* Maple) has obtained a judicial separation on the ground of her husband's cruelty and misconduct.

Mill Hill School.—The Prime Minister took part in the centenary celebration last week. Lord Winterstoke has given £10,000 to the Centenary Fund.

Naval and Military.—The Bisley Rifle Meeting opened on Monday. The Waldergrave was won by Major Donaldson, 2nd Lanark, R. E., and the Brownlow by Capt. Ranken, 6th Royal Scots. On Tuesday the Bass was won by Second Lieutenant Mander, Staffordshire I. Y., and the Edye by Mr. Crombie, of Belfast. On Wednesday the Humphry Cup was won by Oxford University and the County Championship by Northumberland.—The organ of the General Staff of the French army describes Mr. Haldane's scheme of Army reform as the best "in the actual circumstances of England."—The torpedo-boat destroyer "Violet" has been seriously damaged by a collision in the North Sea.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 4th, Lord Tweedmouth made a reassuring statement on the Navy. On the 8th and 9th, the Government's, Army Reform Bill was discussed. By 130 to 31 the House struck out the provision that no financial aid to cadet battalions and rifle clubs should be given in the case of boys under 16. On the 10th there was a discussion on the proposal to reinstate evicted tenants in Ireland.—In the Commons, on the 4th, the Irish University question was discussed, and on the 5th a Nationalist resolution on the financial position of the Irish land purchase scheme was carried. On the 8th the Evicted Tenants Bill was read a second time by 315 to 98. On the 9th, a Liberal motion to reduce the sugar tax was rejected by 312 to 175. On the 10th the Land Values (Scotland) Bill was read a second time by 291 to 76.

Political.—The Prime Minister and Mr. John Burns spoke last Friday at the National Liberal Club.—Mr. Asquith that day spoke reassuringly, at a Mansion-house dinner as to the Government and capital.—Sir E. Grey received on Tuesday a deputation on the Macedonian question. He admitted that the state of affairs was unsatisfactory, and said that everything that could be done from within the Concert of Europe would be done.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday opened the new offices of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and spoke on the supposed depreciation of our national credit.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The cancelling of the mail contract has been received with universal relief.—The Parliament of Western Australia was opened last week. The Governor's speech was generally optimistic.—The Victorian Parliament was opened on Wednesday.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Defence Committee recommends that, in the event of war or disturbance, any colony may requisition from the others such forces as are not required within their own borders.—The Transvaal Treasurer, in his Budget speech, said the revenue had decreased by £328,000 and drastic economy was necessary. Part of the £5,000,000 loan might be required for the Land Bank and the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.—A general strike was proclaimed on the Rand last week, but without effect. Several dynamite outrages have been perpetrated.—The Cape Colony Assembly has rejected a motion in favour of female suffrage.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Japanese whose premises were wrecked at San Francisco are suing the city for damages.—It is denied that the Government contemplates the purchase from Mexico of a naval station.—President Roosevelt is said to have declared that he will show the world what the American navy can do to protect both coasts, and there is no time for such a demonstration like the present when the Republic is at perfect peace with every nation. —The Japanese Press shows absolute coolness over the massing of the American warships in the Pacific.

Mr. Rockefeller gave evidence regarding the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, but seemed to know little about it. Other witnesses testified that the Indiana Company was controlled by the trust.—The Government's latest step against the trusts is an application for the appointment of a receiver for the American Tobacco Company.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer is erecting pillar-boxes in Kabul, and is introducing other postal facilities. A new stamp has been issued.

Belgium.—The Government will bring in a Bill for the annexation of the Congo State this session.—Carlos Waddington, charged with murdering Senor Balmaceda, has been acquitted.

Bulgaria.—Petroff, the murderer of the late Premier, has been sentenced to death, Khanoff to penal servitude for life, and Ikonomoff to 15 years' penal servitude.

France.—There are symptoms of a revival of the wine-growers' agitation. The Argeliers committee propose practically to set up a local government in opposition to the central authority.—Poussin's famous picture "The Deluge" was mutilated on Sunday by a mad visitor to the Louvre.—The Minister of War has retired the colonel of a regiment at Auxerre for an extraordinary order to his men.

Germany.—The Emperor has gone for a cruise in Norwegian waters.—Fresh steps have been taken to Germanize Lorraine.

Hungary.—In the Chamber last week M. Kossuth's proposal regarding the State Railway Regulations Bill was carried. The Croatian Deputies withdrew from the Chamber in a body.

Morocco.—The heads of several tribes promise to help in obtaining Sir Harry Maclean's release.—The Sultan's debts amount to £1,360,000. A loan will probably be arranged for their payment. The control of the Moorish Custom-houses began on Tuesday.

Russia.—Two revolutionary organizations have issued inflammatory manifestoes against the Government and the Czar.—Captain Pyshkin, of the "gendarmerie," was assassinated in the street at Ekaterinburg on Saturday.—An attack by the "Novoe Vremya" on the Franco-Russian Alliance has elicited a counter-demonstration from all the other leading Russian journals.

Spain.—The arrest of 23 Anarchists is reported from Barcelona. The authorities believe that they have unravelled a terrorist plot.—The Chamber has voted life annuities for the families of those killed by the bomb explosion on the King's wedding day.

Macedonia.—A stubborn fight has taken place between Greco-Macedonian insurgents and Turkish troops.

Obituary.—Sir Spencer Walpole; Sir A. Billson, M.P.; Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton; Sir W. Broadbent; Professor Kuno Fischer.—*Times*.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN WALES AND IRELAND.

The King and Queen at Holyhead.

The first stage of the extended royal tour, which the King and Queen are undertaking, and which includes visits to North Wales, Ireland and Cardiff was safely completed on July 8. In the afternoon the King and Queen accompanied by Princess Victoria left Euston by special train for Holyhead. The royal party were attended by Lord Tweedmouth (the Minister in attendance), Viscount Althorp (Lord Chamberlain) Earl Granville (Lord in Waiting), Lord Knollys, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, Lieut Col. C Frederick, Capt. Seymour Fortescue and Col. Sir Arthur Davidson. In addition the Queen was accompanied by the Countess of Gosford, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, and the Earl of Gosford.

The King and Queen arrived at Holyhead at seven o'clock precisely. On the Admiralty Pier great pains had been bestowed in the way of decorations. The roof was decked with a great variety of flags, and palms and foliage plants flanked the carpeted space upon which their Majestics were to alight. At the invitation of Rear-Admiral J. Leslie Burr, the captain of the port, many members of the Anglesey County Council and the Holyhead Urban District Council with their wives and other ladies were present on the jetty. A guard of honour was formed of the Royal Anglesey Engineers Militia, under Col. Donaldson, whose band struck up "God save the King" as their Majesties alighted.

Sir R. Williams Bulkeley at once approachd and was greeted by the King, to whom he presented the High Sheriff (Major Eric Platt), Mr. W. D. Jones (chairman of the Anglesey County Council), and Capt. Roberts (chairman of the Urban District Council). These gentlemen presented to their Majesties illuminated addresses on behalf of the authorities they represented.

The King handed written replies to the two chairmen, who were accompanied by their clerks.

After the presentation of bouquets the royal party walked across the pier, which was profusely decorated, to the yacht "Victoria" and "Albert." Guards of honour were provided by the Royal Anglesey Engineers and his Majesty's ship "Antrim" and Black Prince. The King and Queen stayed on the pier to listen to the Eisteddfod le Male Voice Choir led by Mr. Cadwaladr Roberts, of Festiniog.

VISIT TO BANGOR.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, on July 9, visited Bangor, and the King laid the foundation-stone of the University College. Replying to an address presented by the governing bodies of the college, the King said:—

"On behalf of the Queen and myself I thank you for the loyal and dutiful address from the University College of North Wales which you have handed to me. The admirable work being performed by the college in its temporary building has been widely recognised, and was well known to me when I held the office of Chancellorof the University of Wales. I feel confident tha increased efficiency will result from the facilities afforded by the commodious premises of which I amito-day about to lay the first stone.

"Competition in every branch of industry, especially in those branches which depend largely on science and art, is in these days severe, and it must be met by increasing appliation and improved methods. The world is, I believe, better for such competition, but it behoves individual nations to use every possible effort to hold their own. In the struggle for this purpose higher education is an absolute necessity. However brilliant a man's talents may be, he is greatly hindered by the want of early training, and as a rule only those who have enjoyed a good education are capable of acquiring such proficiency in any branch of study as will enable them to succeed.

"The University College of North Wales will offer to its students exceptional opportunities of instruction. Time and money, energy and perseverance will, I am sure, not be spared in the endeavour to afford every facility for the acquirement of knowledge, and I have sufficient opportunities of judging the intelligence of the Welsh people and their eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge to know that our young men and women will take every advantage of the institution which is offered them. Our thanks are due to the late Evan Thomas, of Manchester, to the citizens of Bangor and other generous benefactors who have assisted in the great work. It is a gratifying feature of English life to find rich men so ready to contribute to institutions where the young obtain advantages of study which might otherwise be beyond their reach.

"The president and the governing bodies will, I am sure, as expert trainers of youth, fail not in inculcating the moral qualities which build up such characters as are the fruit of a wise education, for it is the character of the natives of Great Britain equally with their energy and enterprise, which has given them the proud position which they hold in all the countries of the world. The feelings of self-respect and self-sacrifice which are instilled in their mind from early youth and are cultivated in institutions such as this remain with them always and are the means of making the people of this country respected and honourable wheresoever they go. I pray that, by the blessing of God, the good work of this institution may be long continued."

The King then laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the college, and at the close of the ceremony conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. H. R. Reichel, the Principal.

The King in the afternoon took a motor drive through some of the most picturesque places in the Snowdon district, being most heartily welcomed and presented with addresses. Subsequently his Majesty joined the Queen at Beaumaris, and the royal party left for Holyhead and Ireland.

AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived at Kingstown in his Majesty's yacht early on July 10, and landed just after midday. They were received by the Lord Lieutenant and other officials, and welcomed by an immense crowd. Their Majesties, upon entering the pavilion which had been erected, were presented with an address of welcome by the Kingstown Urban Council, which was read by Mr. M. A. Manning, town clerk.

The King delivered the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with gratification your loyal and dutiful address. It repeats the friendly welcome, greatly appreciated by us, which has always met us on landing in Ireland. I heartily reciprocate all your good wishes, and I am glad that the circumstances of my stay in your commodious harbour will enable me to see more of the picturesque surroundings of your township.

"I rejoice to hear of your success in providing houses suited to the wants and means of your labouring population, and of your proposal to make additional provision for a deserving class too poor to avail themselves of such houses as you have already built. These efforts for the better housing of the labouring population I appreciate fully, because I know that the efficiency of labour and the wellbeing of the worker depend greatly upon a healthy and happy home.

"The Queen desires me to acknowledge your kindly allusion to the unabated interest which she takes in Irish cottage industries, as in everything that relates to the wellbeing of our Irish people. We are looking forward with great interest to seeing at the exhibition examples of the skill and taste of Irish workers, who, I am glad to know, are yearly gaining wider recognition for the excellence of their handiwork. In conclusion, I desire to express my best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of Kingstown and the happiness of the community whom you represent."

The royal party then drove to the International Exhibition at Balls Bridge through a route which was freely decorated and lined by great numbers of cheering spectators. The royal party entered the exhibition through the gateway that leads to Donny-brook, close to the site of the famous "Donnybrook Fair." When the King and Queen reached the royal pavilion the National Anthem was played by the massed bands of the Royal Irish Fusilier (the "Faugh a Ballagh's"), the Worcestershire Regt. and the Berkshire Regt. When the cheers that greeted his Majesty had subsided the Marquess of Ormonde, as president of the exhibition, read an address, which referred in grateful terms to the message of encouragement sent by the King from Paris when the exhibition was opened

The King replied:—

"I thank you for your loyal and cordial welcome. I regretted my inability to be present at the opening ceremony of this exhibition, and it is with real pleasure that the Queen and I and our daughter come here to-day to see for ourselves the results of your foresight, energy, and patriotic efforts. I heartily congratulate you upon the self-reliance and enterprise of which this exhibition, with its attractive surroundings, is such a striking monument.

"I rejoice to learn from you that you are satisfied with the measure of success that has been already achieved, and I confidently hope that the final result may realise your fullest expectations. I shall indeed be glad if our visit tends in any way to secure this end and to help in promoting the commercial and industrial prosperity of Ireland."

Their Majesties were afterwards entertained at luncheon and then made a long inspection of the various features of interest. The royal party then drove, amid remarkable manifestations of popular greeting, through the principal streets of Dublin to the Viceregal Lodge where they attended a garden party given by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the "Victoria" and "Albert."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Truth* recently received a card for "Lady ——'s" At Home, at which it was announced that a hundred-guinea prize would be awarded to the introducer of the wealthiest man. The invitations were issued only to women, and each woman was required to bring one millionaire.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

The Hague, July 5 (Reuter).—It is understood that the British delegation will not accept the "delay" of twenty-four hours after the issue of a declaration of war provided in the Dutch amendment to the French proposal regarding the opening of hostilities, and will be supported in this attitude by the Japanese.

Germany would seem to be the only Power which is opposing the British proposal to prohibit the use of drifting mines at sea. In this matter, as on that of the international Prize Court proposals, there is apparently some divergence of views between Great Britain and Germany.

The Fourth Committee, under the presidency of M. de Martens, met this afternoon.

Sir Ernest Satow made a declaration on behalf of the British delegation regarding the immunity of private property from capture. He distinguished in the proposal a logical tendency towards the abolition of the commercial blockade. Sir Ernest demostrated how greatly the limitation of the right of blockade would complicate matters, pointing out that the result of the discussions between the belligerents would give rise to fresh irrigation, which might tend to prolong the war instead of shortening it. The two questions—namely the immunity of private property at sea and the limitation of the right of blockade, were inseparable, and Great Britain for the moment did not find the movement towards the ideal aim—namely, the abolition of war, sufficiently accentuated to enable her to associate herself with the doctrine in question. What Great Britain thought it necessary to establish was respect for the rights of neutrals. That was why she proposed the abolition of contraband.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein (Germany) stated that Germany had ever been for the abolition of the principle of the right of capture. As regards the categorical question of abolishing capture, it seemed to him that this was connected with two other questions—namely, those of contraband and of the violation of blocades, two ideas which they would have to begin by defining, as otherwise they would in vain proclaim the immunity of private property at sea and the existing system would remain. Germany would be ready to collaborate in the protection of private property, but on the condition of first elucidating the question of how to make this protection efficacious.

July 6.—As already published, the British delegation has made the proposal to abolish contraband of war. This proposal has not met with universal acceptance, and a proposal not to abolish, but narrowly to define contraband has been made by the German delegation.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed on July 7:—There is ground for believing that the opposition to the British proposal with regard to anchored and floating submarine mines, with the Italian, Japanese and Dutch amendments, is being abandoned. The feeling of the Conference is too strong against claiming the unrestricted extent of the theatre of a naval war as a pretext for sowing the commercial waterways of the whole world with uncontrolled treacherous engines of destruction. An exposure of the true nature of the unlimited claim to lay mines has been the masterly achievement of the British naval experts here in the interests of all maritime countries and indeed, of all those who go down to the sea in ships. The Conference can hardly dissolve without a very definite pronouncement on this subject.

THE COREANS.

The Corean "mission" declares, through the "Courrier de la Conference," that its credentials "are perfectly authorised and bear the signature and the seal of the Emperor Yi Hyeng," but that "the Emperor, being a prisoner of the Japanese, is not at liberty officially to declare the truth, as this might entail grave personal consequences." The Japanese delegation attaches no importance to the "mission," and in any case, it is clear, as the President, M. Nelidoff, stated, that the "mission" has no standing here, since Corea was not invited by the Dutch Government to attend the Conference.

OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALS.

The Hague, July 9 (Reuter).—The British delegation has submitted the following proposal regarding the duties and obligations of neutrals in naval warfare:—

1. A neutral State is bound to take measures to preserve its neutrality as soon as it has received from one of the belligerents a notification of the beginning of the war.

2. Every belligerent is bound to respect the sovereign rights of a neutral State, and in neutral territory and waters to abstain from any act which, if committed with the express permission of a neutral Government would constitute a breach of neutrality.

3. A neutral State shall not sell directly or indirectly, to a belligerent warship, arms, ammunition, or any war material belonging to the said State.

4. A neutral State shall be bound to do its best to prevent a belligerent from committing hostile acts in its territorial waters.

5. A neutral State must also hinder, as far as possible, within the limits of its jurisdiction the armament or equipment of a warship or the conversion of a merchantman into a war vessel by a belligerent.

6. A neutral State cannot knowingly permit a war vessel which happens to be within its jurisdiction to embark officers, men, or guns, or in any way to increase its value as a unit of combat.

7. A neutral State is bound to employ due diligence to prevent the construction, armament, or equipment, either entirely or in part, in its territorial waters of any vessel which there is reason so believe is destined to serve in the war fleet of a belligerent.

8. A neutral State must prevent as far as possible any portion of its territory or territorial waters from being used as a base of operations by a belligerent fleet.

THE U. S. A. AND JAPAN.

The *Morning Post's* Washington correspondent telegraphed on July 5:—

Following the usual official denials, it is now officially announced that a Battleship Fleet will be sent to the Pacific within the next few months.

The explanation offered is that it is done "simply as a matter of routine in the management and drill of the navy." This explanation the public received with polite incredulity but without undue excitement as the prospect of hostilities with Japan is regarded as too remote to be worth consideration. At the same time the public is aware that the plans now in process of being executed would rob the Atlantic coast of every battleship and practically of all armoured cruisers, and no one believes that the entire Eastern coast would be left unprotected merely to carry out routine drill, or to make a great naval show for the edification of San Francisco, which was the explanation offered by Mr. Metcalf in California.

So far as can be ascertained Japan has heard the news with equanimity and I have been informed in a high quarter that the Japanese Government will not regard the transfer of the American naval force as an unfriendly act, and is determined not to be swerved from its correct and friendly attitude.

Reuter's Washington correspondent adds same date:—The American Fleet will probably start for the Pacific in the early autumn. The passage is expected to occupy sixty days. Leaving either New York or Hampton Roads the fleet will probably call at Culebra, Rio de Janeiro, Punta Arenas, Callao, and Panama proceeding from the last-named port to San Francisco.

A telegram in the 'New York Herald' (July 7-8) from Manila says that all the Japanese working on the fortifications at Olongapo and Cavite have been discharged on peremptory orders from Washington. There is great excitement in the Philippines at the news that the battleship fleet is going to the Pacific. Much comment was aroused by leading articles in the 'New York World' of Saturday and Sunday, protesting against the sending of the battleships to the Pacific.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

REPORTED JAPANESE SPY.

An ominous access of the anti-Japanese feeling in California has resulted from the discovery of a Japanese spy at Fort Rosencrans, San Diego,

According to the special correspondent of the "New York World," the incident has given rise to hostile demonstrations in the lower part of the city, where the Japanese quarter is located, while thousands of yellow labourers are hastening from the lemon groves and railroad in order to defend their countrymen from the violence of the white mob.

A "Sun" correspondent corroborates this account, adding that unless the greatest caution and self-restraint are exercised, there will be a disastrous clash. It appears that the Japanese delinquent was caught in the very act of sketching the emplacement of the four ten-inch guns in the battery Wilkersen, and it was only after a hot chase that he was captured. He was found to be in possessions of copies of plans of the torpedo casement and of the electric machinery controlling the mine fields at San Diego Harbour.

The plans embraced every conceivable detail of use to a foreign Power intending an attack on that portion of the Pacific coast. The spy has been working in collusion, it is said, with the Japanese servants at the fort, who live in the officers' homes. Major Geo. Gatchell, commander of the fort, refuses absolutely to divulge the name of the prisoner, giving as a reason the acute feeling existing on the Japanese quarter in California.

American officers in the Eastern States say that it has long been known that the Japanese are making sketches of the roads and of the topography of the Philippines, and, therefore, they are not surprised at the San Diego report.

No American statute exists authorising the punishmnnt of such offences in time of peace. All that can be done, according to Judge-Advocate-General Porter, is to order the spy off the reservations, and confiscate his drawings and photographs. The intention of the War Department, however, is to urge Congress next winter to enact a special law dealing with such offenders.

Admiral Yamamoto and Viscount Aoki, who took luncheon to-day at Sagamore Hill with Mr. Roosevelt, refused to treat the reports from San Diego seriously. "Probably it is some crazy civilian," declared the Ambassador "certainly not an army officer."

But the ominous fact remains that the incident has gravely intensified the anti-Japanese feeling in California, where any day a serious racial outbreak may occur.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI EXPLAINS.

Viscount Hayashi, the Foreign Minister (ex-Ambassador in London), states in an interview that the Governments of Washington and Tokio are conducting the present negotiations in perfect accord. Japan is availing herself of America's good-will, and no hitch whatever is apprehended.

Since 1898, he adds, Japan has been strictly limiting the number of her emigrants to America in accordance with clause 2 of the existing treaty which empowers America to enact any restrictive law. Until the new treaty comes up for discussion, Japan has no right to agitate against that clause. What steps Japan will take when the proper time comes, the future alone can decide.

The demands of the Japanese Government in the present instance, the Foreign Minister continues, consist of articles for the best possible protection of her nationals in the face of any provocation, but for the rest the American judicial authorities must be left to deal with the situation.

The Tokio Government does not look upon the despatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific with suspicion, since America is moving her fleet within territorial waters. No objection, Viscount Hayashi says, can be raised by Japan.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies of July 5 adopted by 427 votes to 123 M. Basly's Bill making eight hours the maximum day's labour in mines.

M. Raiberti on July 9 introduced in the Chamber a Bill providing that convicts enlisted in the army should be sent to serve in the African battalions. The Chamber declared urgency in favour of the measure.

There was a long debate in the Chamber on July 8 on the Bill for the premature discharge of the class of recruits of 1903. The clause of the Bill sustaining the action of the Government in regard to the mutineers of the 17th Regt. was passed by 394 to 124 votes.

The Minister of War has ntired the Colonel of the 4th Inf. Regt., stationed at Auxerre, for the following extraordinary order issued to his men:—

"Comrades of all grades, never deliberately infringe my orders, but never fear to go beyond them or against them if your conscience tells you that the good of the service will benefit thereby, and that when informed of your conduct I can only approve it."

It is clear from the public utterances of some of the Republican leaders that the act of the Minister of War is sure to give satisfaction among the Republican Majority.

There are some symptoms of a revival of the wine-growers' agitation at Argeliers. What is evident, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times* on July 10, is that the wine growers' committees possess no longer the prestige they enjoyed a few weeks ago. It would be premature, however, to say that the back of the movement is broken so long as these committees remain actively organising rival local government to take the place of the central administration. Thus the latest news is the appeal of the Committee of Argeliers to the cantonal delegates of each department to meet on Sunday in order to elect twenty departmental delegates who are to constitute a departmental committee, which in turn will be consulted by the Committee of Argeliers to form an inter-departmental assembly. That assembly will debate the question of the municipal and communal government and discuss the legal constitution of a general confederation of winegrowers. It is not necessary to point out the grave significance, owing to its unconstitutional character, of such a scheme as this. If carried into effect, it would be the first step towards that federalism which it was believed the revolution, with its ideal of national unity, had for ever rendered impossible. It remains to be seen whether the Committee of Argeliers, whose prestige has so greatly suffered during the last few weeks, will be able to revive the spirit of discipline among the disaffected populations and once more effectually organise disorder by this effort to invent for the first time in France a system of local government.

Resolutions passed at meetings held on July 10 at Narbonne and Montpellier seem to show that it is intended to persist in the strike of municipal officials, notwithstanding the recent indications of a more conciliatory spirit. As an answer to the decision of the Chamber refusing to grant all the demands of the wine-growers, a meeting of over sixty mayors held at Narbonne unanimously decided to maintain their resignations and to hold no communication with the central Government until the departmental councils meet which will be after the recess. A similar resolution was passed at a meeting of mayors held at Montpellier by a large majority. The departmental councils may be roughly described as a kind of French county council, but with less real power.

MOROCCO.

The Sultan received the news of Sir H. Maclean's capture on Thursday afternoon, July 4. His Majesty was much distressed, and has expressed his earnest desire to obtain Sir H. Maclean's release as soon as possible. He is taking steps accordingly.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Government is maintaining constant communication with Sir Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Tangier, with regard to the capture of Sir H. Maclean, but that negotiations are much hindered by the necessity of incessant reference to Fez. Neither the British Minister nor the Government has yet learned the conditions laid down by Raisuli for the release of his prisoner. It is known, however, that he is being well treated. The situation is being closely watched by the British Government.

CAPTIVE KAID ILL.

NATIVE OFFER TO TAKE RAISULI.

Sir Harry Maclean prison, according to this morning's news is still in his tent in the sanctuary grove on the Kmass Mountains. Apart from the successful result of the negotiations for his release, that is the most satisfactory news that can be hoped for, since so long as he remains there there is no minimum of apprehension that any violence will be offered him.

The Kaid's life being the first consideration, British influences are mainly devoted to preventing any development which might have the effect of causing Raisuli to remove his captive to some more remote spot. The bandit himself, it should be remembered, has sanctified the region affected, which not only secures his own safety, but renders unlikely any deed of violence on his part.

The rumour that the Sultan would personally head a Malhalla preparing to move against Raisuli is likely to have a good effect in keeping the tribesmen to their allegience, but it is the last step which English interests would sanction.

The Kaid's health is causing anxiety, as he is suffering from dysentary. Owing to the lack of pasturage in the neighbourhood of his prison he has sent his horses to Alcazar, which indicates that he does not expect a speedy termination of his captivity.

Any hostility on the part of the tribes or the troops would make it necessary for Raisuli to seek other and more remote fastnesses, and in case such remote were resisted, the Kaid's life would be in imminent peril; therefore, although some tribes, in order to save their own necks, have made proposals for the capture of Raisuli, which they say might easily be effected without impelling Sir Harry Maclean. Sir Gerard Lowther, the British Minister here, has judged it wisest to prevent such a hazardous experiment.

The officials of the British Legation state, according to Reuter, that Mulay Taib, Shereef of Wazen, is using his influence with the tribes to capture Raisuli. The chief Zelal (who helped in the release of Mr. Perdicaris) is still in Tangier. The chief's principal northern tribes decided to remain loyal to the Sultan.

RAND OUTRAGES.

HOTEL BLOWN UP.

A message from Booksburg states that the hotel there has just been blown up by dynamite. Three men were killed, and several injured. No details have come here yet, but it is declared that the house was the headquarters of the strikers.

The constant dynamite outrages—there have been five or six in three days—are causing a feeling of anxiety. The language used by Mr. Outhwaite in an appeal to the English trade unions is condemned here as likely to incite the men to violence.

The situation is growing serious. Both employers and strikers are determined not to give in, and it is feared that the dynamite outrages will continue, and that there are possibilities of retaliation by the miners at work. It is suggested that martial law be proclaimed.

None of the British-Indians have registered yet, and the miners are said to have sworn to resist the registration and finger-print law. Under the immigration ordinance now in Parliament the Minister may report persons "deemed dangerous to peace," and it is thought that the Government may use this measure, if it passes, against the leaders of the Indians' pass re-registration movement.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROPOSED DISMEMBERMENT OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 8, Sir Lewis M'Iver asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the decision of the Secretary of State on the proposed dismemberment of the Madras Railway was taken on the recommendation of the Government of India and the Indian Railway Board, and whether the opinion of the Madras Government was taken; and, if so, whether the Madras Government approved of the proposed action.

Mr. Morley: The decision of the Secretary of State in Council on the proposed dismemberment of the Madras Railway was taken on the recommendation of the Government of India and of the Indian Railway Board. He also had before him the views and suggestions of the Government of Madras, as communicated by them to the Government of India, though the scheme adopted was not that suggested by the local Government.

PLAGUE.

Mr. Field asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the total number of deaths in India from Plague since it appeared, giving the number in each year and what measures have been taken with a view of prevention.

Mr. Morley: According to a return which the Government of India have lately issued the deaths are:—1896, 1,704; 1897, 56,055; 1898, 117,953; 1899, 134,738; 1900, 93,150; 1901, 273,559; 1902, 877,427; 1903, 851,263; 1904, 1,022,299; 1905, 260,863; 1906, 332,181; 1907 (Jan. 1 to May 31), 991,093. Total 5,402,215. The preventive measures which have proved most successful are:—(1) The systematic destruction of rats; (2) disinfection of houses and clothing; (3) evacuation of infected localities; (4) inspection of travellers; (5) segregation of the sick; and (6) inoculation. I hope shortly to lay papers upon the table which will give a fuller account of the policy of the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY POLITICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the military members of the Bombay Political Service owing to comparatively junior members of the Civil Service being placed senior to them on the list; and whether he will take such steps as may remedy the grievance alleged.

Mr. Morley: The proposals of the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Bombay Political Department were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council in February last. I understand that effect will very shortly be given to the reorganisation.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India, on Tuesday, July 9: What is the present position of the Gold Standard Reserve; and whether he intends to continue indefinitely the practice of adding to it the whole of the profit on coinage.

Mr. Morley: Up to March 31, 1907, 12,518,513*l.* derived from the profit on coinage and from interest, had been invested in British Government securities on behalf of the gold standard reserve, and 4,000,000*l.* was held in rupees in India. The profit to be realised on coinage in 1907-1908, will, it is anticipated, be considerable, though the exact sum cannot, of course, be stated at present. In view of the amount of the reserve and of the large stock of gold [about 10,500,000*l.*] held by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council in the paper currency department and elsewhere, I have decided that the present practice of adding to the reserve the whole of the profit on coinage and of the interest on securities already purchased may be modified. From the present year and until the reserve reaches 20,000,000*l.* one-half of the profit on coinage, together with the interest on securities, will be added to the reserve, and the other half of the profit will be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on Indian railways. This decision, which is based on a recommendation made by the departmental committee on Indian Railways, has enabled me to sanction an addition of 1,000,000*l.* to the programe of capital expenditure for the present year. The additional expenditure will be devoted to improving the equipment of open lines.

THE UNREST IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to make any statement as to the effect produced by the measures taken to allay the unrest in the Punjab; and how long or to what extent it is necessary to continue them.

Mr. Morley: The proceedings under the regulations of 1818 are generally recognised as have it on the authority of the Government of India—as having had a most salutary effect. (Cheers.) The prohibition of seditious meetings under the Ordinance of May 11 has prevented the spead of disorder in the Punjab and allayed excitement there. (More cheers.) It would, of course, obviously be quite premature to say that the state of feeling so left now gives no ground for anxiety. I can only say that we have no intention of continuing those measures one day longar than in our judgment circumstances require them. (Cheers.) Till the circumstances require them no longer they will be maintained. (Cheers.) I may remind my hon. friend that the Ordinance has legal effect only for six months from May 11, on which day it was promulgated. If the Government of India wish to continue it they will have to legislate in the ordinary way.

Mr. Mackarness: Have the prisoners availed themselves of their right under the Ordinance of making known to the Government of India any defence or statement they wish to make with regard to the charges against them?

Mr. Morley: No, sir. According to my information they have made no statement.

Mr. Mackarness: Are they aware that they have the right?

Mr. Morley: I presume so. One of the prisoners is a very accomplished lawyer. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Redmond asked: Whether the friends of the persons recently arrested and deported without trial in India are allowed to communicate with them or their relatives to see them at any time.

Mr. Morley: Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh are allowed to correspond with their friends, but their correspondence is examined to prevent messages being sent by them that might give rise to disturbances. So far, one letter only has been stopped. My information from India is that no one has expressed a desire to see the prisoners, but there would, I presume, be no objection to their doing so under such supervision as would ensure that no mischievous or undesirable communications were made.

Mr. W. Redmond: May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman could see his way to have these prisoners detained in some place where they would be enabled to see their friends whom they cannot see now because of the distance?

Mr Morley: I am afraid the effect of the deportation, whether we like it or dislike it, would certainly be impaired if the change suggested were made.

Mr. Mackarness: Can the prisoners communicate with their legal advisers?

Mr. Morley: I presume so.

THE PROMOTION OF OLD E. I. C.'s OFFICERS

Sir William Collins asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, on the transfer of the East India Company to the Crown, the military officers in the Company's service were, by Sections 56 and 58 of 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, guaranteed promotion as if they had continued in the service of the Company; whether promotion under the Company was not by seniority; whether promotion in accordance with the practice obtaining under the Company was continued from 1858 to 1893; whether such promotion has now ceased, and why; and whether the case of those officers on the Unemployed Supernumerary List who have not received promotion such as they would have received under the Company will be reconsidered during the current year.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; to the second, that promotion in the East India Company's army was by seniority, but subject to regulation by the sovereign in respect to promotion above the rank of colonel. With regard to the further question, I must refer my honourable friend to my answer to his question of November 26, 1906. I regret that I do not see my way to reopen the question of the promotion of officers on the unemployed supernumerary list.

PAYING PLAINTIFFS' COSTS OUT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Government of Bengal are paying, out of public funds, the entire costs of the plaintiff in the suit of Hem Chunder Labiri v. the Editor and Publisher of the *Indian Daily News*, recently under trial upon the civil original side of the High Court of Calcutta, and that official correspondence to that effect has been published in Calcutta by the Government of Bengal whether he is aware that the suit in question is one of several which are being brought by an inspector of the Calcutta police force against a number of Calcutta newspapers, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, for damages in respect of an alleged libel published by them in July 1905 in conn

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 12.

NEAR AND FAR.

It has been said that if by pressing a button at home we could kill a mandarin in Pekin we should all be pressing buttons. Remote tragedies do not affect us like trifling mishaps nearer home. The proposition does not hold good in all respects. We send half over the world to discover a microbe which attacks the relatively few Europeans who live in tropical climates, but the filthy, disease-spreading housefly and rat which swarm in our midst excite no effective hostility. Flies seem for the present year to have been swamped out by the weather, but the rat flourishes unchecked. A national crusade is being conducted against the rodent in Denmark, but London, which has probably more rats to the square mile than any other place in the world, never concerns itself, except when, as happened on Saturday, the fact gets into the papers that one of the little monsters has been gnawing the flesh of a living infant. It is as clearly established that the rat disseminates plague as that a certain mosquito carries the malaria microbe, yet not ten minutes' thought is ever given to ridding us of the evil.

DOLMENS.

The Kits Coty House estate, between Maidstone and Chatham, is in the market, a circumstance that will recall attention to one of the oldest and most interesting memorials in the country. The habit of calling all prehistoric stone monuments "Druidical" is so ingrained that it is well to remember that there is no evidence to connect them with the Druids. The stone circles of Stonehenge and Averbury belong to a remote antiquity, and dolmens like Kits Coty House are to be found in India and many other countries. The name is said to mean "the tomb in the wood," though the older antiquaries tried to identify it with the name of Catigern, the British Chief slain in the same battle in which the invader Horsa perished. This would make the date of the dolmen A.D. 455, but its real age must, in all probability, be much greater. The monument is now enclosed within an iron railing for the purpose of protection. The north and south stones are each 8ft. high, the west or end stone is irregular and about 5ft. in medium height. The flat top stone resting on the three uprights is 11ft. in length and 8ft. in breadth.

THE ENGINEERING OF THE ANCIENTS.

The total weight of these stones is about 29 tons. There are no signs of workmanship, and the nearest quarry from which they may have been taken is six miles distant. Indeed the engineering problems presented by such ancient megalithic movements are perplexing. That they marked the burial places of chieftains is the most probable of the many theories advanced for their explanation. That the circles, such as Stonehenge, were used as temples may also be regarded as certain; but, as Lord Avebury has pointed out, the combination of the tomb and the temple is found in various places. It is satisfactory to know that, whatever changes may occur in the ownership of the estate, Kit's Coty House—that is, the dolmen itself—is safeguarded by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, and is preserved at the cost of the Treasury, although the property in it is vested in the owner of the soil. There is a bit of local folk-lore which declares that an underground passage runs from Maidstone to Rochester Castle. This may at least indicate the possibility that under this great tomb there may be sepulchral passages. If so they will probably remain a mystery, for the attempt to explore them might undermine, and bring to ruin the whole of the megalithic mass.

MARTIAN MARCONIGRAMS.

Reports have been current lately that certain signals are regularly received at one of the Marconi wireless telegraph stations, and that they are believed to be communications from Mars or some other planet. A correspondent drew the attention of "Nature" to these reports, and the action of that irreproachably scientific journal is a rebuke to the ready-made scepticism which would have led most of us to set down the reports as obvious "spoof." Instead of deriding, "Nature" sent a copy of the report to Mr. Marconi, and drew the following reply:—"There is no truth whatever in the statement which has been freely published for the last year or two that mysterious signals have been received at Cape Clear from probably some distant planet. There is, in the first place, no wireless telegraph station at Cape Clear. The stray or vagrant electrical effects which do manifest themselves from time to time at wireless telegraph stations are due to atmospheric discharges or other natural causes. To attribute this phenomenon to any such source as is contemplated in these newspaper reports is, so far, purely imaginative and idle speculation." Mr. Marconi himself, it is to be observed, is by no means rash. To suppose that the stray messages are from Mars is "so far" idle speculation; he will not commit himself as to future possibilities. This scientific caution is infectious. Why should we take Mr. Marconi's bare word for what is going on? Suppose that he is secretly conducting negotiations (in Esperanto of course) with the inhabitants of Mars—a sufficiently alarming possibility, as Mr. H. G. Wells has made us understand.

ABSTEMIOUS WINE-GROWERS.

The "Lancet" this week comments on the fact that "alcoholism," as distinguished on the Continent from the moderate use of fermented beverages, is almost unknown in the wine-growing districts of France, and adds that the disturbances in the South of France should make the British public realise how cheap is natural, freshly made new wine. When studying French temperance legislation the "Lancet" commissioner found wine from the department of the Aude, where the greatest disturbances have taken place, on sale in a Paris grocer's shop at the retail price of 20 centimes or 2d. a litre, or about 2 1/2d. an English quart. This wine was tasted and analysed in the laboratory. It was quite palatable, and chemically the same as high-class and expensive clarets. Of course it was wine fresh from the wood. The "Lancet" adds that the excellent clarets now retailed in Paris at 2d. to 4d. a litre should be sold in London, after paying duty, at from 4d. to 6d. a pint. It would be as cheap as bottled ale, and, the "Lancet" considers, less 'heady" especially if mixed with water, as is usual among French people.

CHEAP WINE.

Long before the 'Lancet," by the way, Adam Smith commented on the sober habits of the people in wine-growing countries. It deserves to be remarked (he wrote in the "Wealth of Nations," Bk iv., chap. 3) that, if we consult experience, the cheapness of wine seems to be a cause not of drunkenness but of sobriety. The inhabitants of the wine countries are in general the soberest people in Europe; witness the Spaniards, the Italians, and the inhabitants of the southern provinces of France. People are seldom guilty of excess in what is their daily fare. Nobody affects the character of liberality and good-fellowship by being profuse of a liquor which is as cheap as small beer. On the contrary, in the countries which, either from excessive heat or cold, produce no grapes, and where wine consequently is dear and a rarity, drunkenness is a common vice, as among the northern nations and all those who live between the tropics—the negroes, for example, on the coast of Guinea. When a French regiment comes from some of the northern provinces of France, where wine is somewhat dear, to be quartered in the southern, where it is very cheap, the soldiers, I have frequently heard it observed, are at first, debauched by the cheapness and novelty of good wine, but after a few months' residence the greater part of them become as sober as the rest of the inhabitants."

FRANCE AND CANTERBURY.

The French athletes who have visited Canterbury would find many interesting memorials of the association of their countrymen with the city. French names are not uncommon on the shop signboards. Over the cornice of a wool shop is the name "Le Fevre" and underneath it the words "Established 1561." There is also the Fleur de Lis Hotel. These are among the memorials of the coming of the Huguenots. By their skill they established the weaving industry, still commemorated by a little shop which goes by the name of "The Canterbury Weavers," over the door of which is written:—

Fair Warp,
A Fitting Woof,
Weave a Web,
That Bideth Proof.

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Guaranteed for three Years.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

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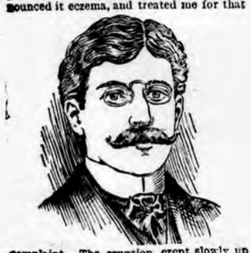
"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that



complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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Highest grade 8 plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing disagreement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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